The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Reassembling of the British Parliament.

Renewal of the Riotous Disturbances in Cork City.

Italian Speculations as to Admiral Farragut's Mission.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Reassembling of Parliament—The Alabama Correspondence—Prevention of Bribery and Corruption.

London, Thursday, Feb. 13—Midnight.

Parliament reassembled at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

In the House of Lords there was a full attendance, but Lord Derby was not present, being ill with the gout.

After the preliminaries incident to the reopening of the session, the House adjourned without transacting any business.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lefevre gave notice of his intention of calling up the question of the *Alabama* claims on the 4th of March.

Lord Stanley said that no dispatch on that subject had been sent to Washington later than the one last published.

Mr. Disraeli brought in a bill to prevent bribery and corruption in elections. It provides for a committee of inquiry, consisting of eminent lawyers, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Commons, which is to visit the place of election and investigate the charges of bribery.

After considerable debate the bill was read for the first time.

The House then adjourned.

Returns of the Bank of England.

London, Thursday, Feb. 13—Evening.

The official returns of the Bank of England show a decrease of £149,000 in the amount of specie in its vaults during the week ending today.

Renewal of the Disturbances in Cork—Acquittal of a Fenian Prisoner.

Cork, Wednesday, Feb. 12.

The riotous disturbances were renewed yesterday. Several assaults were made upon the police in different parts of the city. The authorities are taking effective measures to put a stop to these disorders.

Dublin, Thursday, Feb. 13—Evening.

The prisoner Lennon has been acquitted of the charge of murdering Policeman Kelley.

ITALY.

Illness of Admiral Farragut—Speculations as to the Object of his Visit.

Florence, Thursday, Feb. 13—Evening.

Admiral Farragut is confined to his hotel by an attack of ophthalmia.

The Italian papers insist that Admiral Farragut is charged by his Government with an important mission in regard to Italy, and also in connection with the affairs of Candia.

NEW ATLANTIC CABLE.

Intended Laying of a New Cable Between England and America via Portugal.

Lisbon, Thursday, Feb. 13.

It is officially stated that the Portuguese Government has authorized Edward Medlicott, Banker, of Lisbon, and Thomas Rumball, Engineer, of London, to lay a new telegraphic cable across the Atlantic. The line is to be run from Falmouth, England, to Oporto; thence to the Azores, and from these islands to some point on the coast of the United States. The new cable is to be submerged on the Allan principle, and it is estimated that the total expense of the enterprise will not exceed £600,000 sterling.

PRUSSIA.

More Stringent Immigration Laws to be Enacted.

Berlin, Thursday, Feb. 13—Evening.

Prime Minister Bismarck promises that steps shall be taken by the Prussian Government to prevent the repetition of such cases as that of the emigrant ship *Leibnitz*, and that negotiations for that end will be immediately commenced.

HUNGARY.

Reported Discovery of a Pan-Slavic Conspiracy.

London, Thursday, Feb. 13—Midnight.

It is reported that a great Pan-Slavic conspiracy against the Austrian Empire has been discovered in Hungary.

REVENUE CUTTER BURNED.

Loss of the Nemaha—Sufferings of the Crew—Two Men Drowned.

Fortress Monroe, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

Lieut. A. J. Melchert, of the United States revenue cutter *Nemaha*, arrived here this morning from Matthews County, and reports that on Friday morning last, at 9 o'clock, the cutter took fire, and in twenty minutes afterward blew up with a fearful explosion.

The fire was first discovered in the galley-way, and all hands were called to extinguish it. The wind was blowing very fresh, with a heavy sea running, and the progress of the flames was so rapid, it was soon evident that nothing could be done to save the vessel. As there was a large quantity of gunpowder on board, and stowed in the immediate vicinity of the flames, no time was to be lost in preparing to leave the vessel. The first boat was lowered successfully, but in getting away the second boat the tackle fouled, and the boat was swamped. By this casualty John Grinnell, cockswain, from New Point Comfort, and William Stroud, master of arms, were drowned.

There was but one other boat left, and into it the remainder of the crew crowded, and the two boats started for the shore. The steamer was about five miles distant from the land when they abandoned her. It was at this time blowing a gale; the weather was freezing cold, and it seemed doubtful whether the boats would ever reach the land. The men, however, kept to their oars, and finally reached the shore. They were drenched and half frozen, and found themselves on a barren, marshy beach, with no signs of a habitation in sight.

The prospect was gloomy indeed, but as inaction was to perish, they strode across the country, and after a hard walk of a mile came to "La Grange farm"—the residence of Mr. Harding, of Northumberland County. Here they were cordially received, and supplied with food and dry clothing. They were unable to procure a vessel to take them down to Fortress Monroe, and on Monday morning Lieuts. Melchert and Smith volunteered to take one of the boats of the cutter and run down to New-Point—some thirty miles distant—where they could communicate with Norfolk. They had a perilous voyage, and reached New-Point in a half frozen condition. Here they found the revenue-cutter *Northern* cruising in the lower bay, and she was sent to bring the officers and crew of the *Nemaha* to Norfolk.

As soon as the fire was discovered the cutter was headed for the shore, and she sank in about four fathoms of water.

The *Nemaha* was an old vessel, and had been on this station ever since the war. She is said to have been originally a New-York ferry-boat, purchased by the Government, and rebuilt.

The following is a list of the officers of the *Nemaha:* Capt. Thomas Sands, commanding; Lieuts. J. E. Wilson, A. J. Melchert, H. D. Smith; First Assistant Engineer Charles J. Saterlee, Second Assistant Engineer Abner Greenleaf, Pilot D. Shmarelt. The *Nemaha* carried a crew of twenty-seven men.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Louisiana Convention.

New-Orleans, Thursday, Feb. 13.

In the Reconstruction Convention to-day a resolution was offered, which lies over, that no person shall be eligible to State or municipal offices who has not the qualification required in the vote for members of this Convention; but the Legislature may, by a two-thirds vote, remove such disability.

A resolution exempting $1,000 worth of property from seizure or any obligation after the adoption of the Constitution, was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

An effort was made to take up for consideration the resolution voting thirty per cent. additional pay to the members of the Convention. Judge Cooley spoke forcibly in favor of reconsideration, representing the evil effect such legislation will have upon the masses when voting for the ratification of the Constitution, demonstrating that there is no necessity for this additional pay.

Mr. Regan, who offered the resolution providing for additional pay, spoke in defense of his resolution in very unparliamentary language, in the course of which be used many personalities, and was called a liar by Mr. Waples. The motion to reconsider was lost by a vote of 24 to 40.

A resolution was adopted providing for a Board of Registrars, to consist of seven members of the Convention, whose duties shall begin immediately after the adjournment, to have entire control of the election so far as they do not conflict with the Reconstruction acts.

North Carolina Convention.

Raleigh, N. C., Thursday, Feb. 13.

The Reconstruction Convention to-day adopted part of the article on the Legislature, apportioning Senatorial districts. It divides the State into fifty districts, apportioning the Senators exclusively on population, and does away with the property qualification. An ordinance was also passed allowing every man, without regard to qualifications, who can prove a moral character and pay the tax fee, to practice law.

The Convention having passed an ordinance to levy a tax upon the people on property in the State to pay the mileage and per diem of members, and to meet the expenses of the Convention, Gen. Canby has issued an order requiring the Public Treasurer of the State to pay the same upon the order of the President of the Convention. It is understood that Mr. Battle, the Treasurer, will obey the order.

The South Carolina Convention.

Charleston, Thursday, Feb. 13.

The Convention did a heavy day's work today. Twenty sections of the new Constitution were adopted, making altogether fifty-three.

The Convention have requested Gen. Canby to abolish the District Courts; and also adopted a provision recognizing public and political equality, without distinction of race or color.

The Mississippi Convention.

Jackson, Thursday, Feb. 13.

The Convention to-day adopted the report of the Committee on the Legislative Department, providing for a Legislature to consist of a House of Representatives and a Senate. The members of the former to be elected for two years, and the latter four years.

A dispatch from the member sent to Vicksburg announced that Gen. Gillem had the matter of tax under advisement.

A motion was made to telegraph Gen. Grant that Gen. Gillem refused to collect the tax, and request that he be ordered to do so, but the Convention adjourned without taking action.

The Georgia Convention.

Atlanta, Thursday, Feb. 13.

In the Convention to-day the tenth section of the report of the Franchise Committee, which allows all voters to be eligible to office, was under debate.

Mr. Frammel made a strong speech against it, when the Convention adjourned without taking action.

A caucus of 39 members of the Convention was held this evening, at which it was agreed not to support ratification before the people, should the tenth section pass.

The Arkansas Convention.

Little Rock, Ark., Thursday, Feb. 13.

In the Reconstruction Convention to-day a letter from Gen. Gillem was read, asking the Convention to change the time for holding the election for State officers and for the ratification of the Constitution. The Convention declined to do so.

The majority report of the Committee on the Penitentiary and the report of the Finance Committee were adopted; also a resolution to pay two assistant secretaries and increase the per diem of the members to ten dollars.

The Convention then adjourned till to-morrow.

The Florida Convention.

Tallahassee, Fla., Thursday, Feb. 13.

In the Convention, to-day, a secret session of the Committee of the Whole passed a resolution summoning the colored delegate, charged with making an incendiary public speech on the 8th inst., to appear at the bar of the Convention and show cause why he should not be expelled.

The fourteenth article of the Constitution was taken up, but little progress was made. Universal suffrage will probably be allowed. There will be no proscription for any cause except hostility to the late war for the Union.

The Virginia Convention.

Richmond, Va., Thursday, Feb. 13.

In the Constitutional Convention the oyster tax was discussed all day.

Pardon Granted to an Editor Convicted of Libel—Pennsylvania Liquor Law.

Harrisburg, Penn., Thursday, Feb. 13.

Gov. Geary has granted a full pardon to William Meeser, editor of the *Sunday Mercury*, convicted of libel on Wm. B. Mann, District-Attorney of Philadelphia.

The House of Representatives has passed the bill repealing the celebrated liquor law of the last session, which prevented the sale of liquors on Sunday.

The Union Pacific Railroad—Report of Gen. Palmer.

San Francisco, Cal., Thursday, Feb. 13.

Gen. Palmer, in a dispatch dated Visala, on the route of the Union Pacific Railroad, Feb. 13, reports that the line runs through a better country than he expected. Notwithstanding the weather, the party encountered no snow, except at Tehachaques Pass. There has not been more than eight inches of snow at any time during the Winter. At no place along the entire route will the grade exceed sixty feet a mile. Gen. Palmer is satisfied with the survey and expects to leave San Francisco for Washington by the steamer which sails on the 18th.

The bill making eight hours a legal day's labor passed the Legislature to-day. There is no doubt but that it will receive the approval of the Governor.

Flour, $8 25 for Extra; $7 50 for Superfine. Wheat, $2 60@$2 70. Legal-tenders, 72.

The steamship *Golden City*, from Panama, arrived here to-day.

The San Francisco, Vallejo and Humboldt Bay Railroad Company has been incorporated, with a capital of $10,000,000. This Company will build a road from Vallejo to Eureka, in Humboldt County.

Fire in Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, N. C., Thursday, Feb. 13.

A disastrous fire is now raging on Market-street. It originated at 8:30 o'clock to-night, in the store occupied by Charles Guthman. It is feared the entire block bounded by Market, Front, Dock and Second streets will be destroyed.

Wilmington, N. C., Thursday, Feb. 13, 10:30 P. M.

The fire is raging in unabated fury. Thus far the following establishments have been destroyed: Charles Guthman, clothing; R. S. Waldron, dry goods; Dr. T. B. Carr, dentist; Drs. Arrington & Everett, dentists; H. H. Munson, clothing; A. Wrouski, dry goods; C. M. Vandersell, photographer; the Wilmington *Post* newspaper; Allen Evans, grocer. The fire is still entirely beyond control. It is thought that it was the work of an incendiary. At this moment it is impossible to form an estimate of the loss. The telegraph operators are getting ready to vacate their office, which is threatened by the flames.

The Cornell University—Annual Meeting of the Trustees.

Albany, Thursday, Feb. 13.

At a meeting of the Cornell University Trustees, this morning, the following were elected to the faculty of the institution:

Professor of Agriculture, Joseph Harris; Professor of Military Science, Major J. H. Whittlesey, of the United States Army; Professor of Mining and Metals, I. H. Mitchell; Professor of North European Languages, D. W. Fiske.

The following were elected to the non-resident professorships and lectureships: Professor of Natural History, Louis Agassiz; Professor of Agriculture, Gov. F. Holbrook, Vermont; Professor of General Geology, James Hall, New-York State Geologist; Professor of English Literature, James Russell Lowell; Professor of Recent Literature, Geo. Wm. Curtis; Professor of Constitutional Law, Theodore W. Dwight. The nomination of Gov. Holbrook was made upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society, now in session. The reports presented by the different committees show that the affairs of the University are satisfactory beyond the anticipations even of its warmest friends. Everything will be in readiness for the opening of the institution on the third Wednesday in September next.

Seventeen professorships have been filled and eleven vacancies remain. Most of the latter will be filled in July.

Gifts to the amount $1,500 were tendered as premiums for the encouragement of meritorious students.

Mexican News—Revolution in Puebla.

Galveston, Texas, Thursday, Feb. 13.

By the steamer *Tartar*, which arrived here today from Brownsville, we have Mexican news to the 8th inst.

A revolution was being organized in Puebla in the interest of Gen. Ortega.

Robberies and kidnapping for ransom were frequent, and were boldly committed in the open day.

Gen. Diaz has resigned his commission.

The building of a telegraph line between San Luis and Matamoras has commenced.

Gen. Escobedo has resigned.

Death of Admiral Engle.

Philadelphia, Penn., Thursday, Feb. 13.

Admiral Engle died last night, in his sixty-ninth year. At the commencement of the war he brought home from China the steamer *Hartford.*

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Three Coaches on the Northwestern Railroad Hurled Down an Embankment—The Cars on Fire.

From the Chicago Tribune, Feb. 12.

A serious railroad accident occurred on Monday on the Council Bluffs and Omaha Division of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway. Three cars of a passenger train were hurled down a steep embankment, and rested bottom upward. Two of the cars took fire, one of them being wholly destroyed. Scarcely one of all who were on board escaped injury to a greater or less extent, yet it is not known that a single life was lost.

The day express train left Omaha at 11 o'clock on Monday morning for Chicago. It consisted, besides the engine and tender, of a baggage car, two passenger coaches, and the sleeping car "Council Bluff," of Pullman's line. About 11:45 o'clock, soon after leaving Marshall, which is 288 miles from this city, everyone who was asleep on the train was aroused by the violent shaking of the cars. It was perceived that the wheels of the three last cars had left the track and were bouncing along over the ties. The engineer was signaled, and the engine slacked down. But before it had to any great degree diminished its rate of speed, the cars that were off the track had gradually neared the edge of the embankment, which at this place is about fifteen feet in height. All this occurred sooner than it can be related, and before any of the passengers could leave their berths or seats. The cars having been carried to the edge of the incline, and still moving with considerable headway, were forced over the embankment and, rolling over, were crowded and smashed together upside down, at the bottom. Great confusion occurred among the passengers, some of whom were still asleep at the time of the crash. In the passenger coaches they were thrown out of their seats and bruised, scratched and otherwise injured. In the sleeping car they were tumbled out of their berths and dashed violently against the roof, which now lay upon the ground, clothing, baggage and articles of personal property, the bedding and furniture of the car, were thrown hither and thither, smothering, entangling or burning the startled sleepers. Splinters and pieces of broken wood and glass were thrown violently against the persons of the passengers, who, the lights having been extinguished, lay in the dark, crowded and jostled against one another, yet afraid to move, hardly realizing where they were or what had happened. Some added to the confusion by giving vent to their alarm in shrieks and cries. Then was started the cry that the cars were on fire, and simultaneously there was made a rush for the doors and windows by those who knew where they were. This increased the fright of the terror-stricken, and they redoubled their cries and screams. The sleeping-car and one of the passenger cars had, in fact, taken fire, and some of the composed endeavored to put out the flames in the sleeping-car with success. Soon the passengers were all got out of the demolished cars, and the extent of the injuries of the wounded was investigated. Many, in the first panic, were supposed to have been killed outright; but it was soon found that no one was dead, though many were quite badly injured. The only persons who were seriously hurt was a young lady, a cousin of the wife of the conductor, Mr. Daniel Richardson, and an elderly lady whose name is unknown. The former was taken out from among the *débris* of the sleeping car, insensible, and placed in the baggage car, which, with the engine, still remained on the track. No others were dangerously injured, though hardly one among the passengers escaped without bruises. On the train were two babies, whose mothers clung tightly to them and preserved them from harm. The passengers searched for their effects among the wreck, and succeeded in recovering nearly everything of value. One gentleman from Nevada, however, failed to find his gold watch, which he had placed beneath the pillow of his berth.

The coals which had been thrown from the stove in the passenger car created a fire which the utmost efforts were unable to prevent from spreading, and as no water was obtainable, the car was left to burn up. The passengers all got on board the baggage car and were conveyed to Belle Plaine, the next station, where they disembarked. The wounded were cared for, and the remainder proceeded to their various destinations by the next train. The lady who was so severely wounded was placed under the care of a physician at Belle Plaine. She was found to be very badly injured internally, and it was thought that she could not recover. With this exception, the injuries of all were of a nature comparatively slight. The train contained few passengers, otherwise the accident might have resulted much more disastrously. The sleeping car was only about half filled, and the other cars contained about the same proportion of passengers.

The cause of the disaster was a broken rail. Only a few feet the other side of where the accident occurred is a bridge which stands at a considerable elevation. Had the cars gone off there the consequences must have been terrible.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....Washington, Thursday, Feb. 13.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Memorials were presented by the Chair and appropriately referred:

From the New England Manufacturing Company of Massachusetts, asking an entire revision of the Revenue Laws, and more economy in the Revenue Department.

From certain citizens, setting forth a reason why the Constitution should be changed so as to acknowledge God and religion.

From the Convention of Manufacturers at Cleveland, Ohio, praying that greater economy be exercised in the administration of the Government.

Mr. Howard presented the memorial of citizens of Ann Arbor, Michigan, on the last mentioned subject.

NEGRO RULE.

Mr. Doolittle presented a memorial signed by over one thousand citizens of Alabama, protesting against negro rule, and praying for the continuance of the military government over the State. It sets forth many alleged grievances and misrepresentations, and concludes as follows.

Continue over us, if you will do so, your own rule by the sword; send down among us honorable and upright men, of your own people, of the race to which you and we belong, and ungracious, contrary to wise policy and the institutions of the country, and tyrannous as it will be, no hand will be raised among us to resist by force their authority. But, do not, we implore you, abdicate your own rule over us, by transferring us to the blighting, brutalizing and unnatural dominion of an alien and inferior race—a race which has never shown administrative capacity for the good government of even the tribes into which it has always been broken up in its native seats, and which in all ages has itself furnished slaves for all the races of the earth.

ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

Mr. Wilson, offered resolutions, which were adopted, calling on the Secretary of War for a statement of the comparative rates now paid by the United States for the transportation of troops and military stores to the Union Pacific, Chicago and Northwestern, and Union Pacific, Eastern Division, Railroad Companies; also for information as to the amount and values of subsistence stores issued under the orders of the War Department to Indians, in charge of the Indian Bureau, and for which payment has not been made by the Department of the Interior.

THE NEW-YORK COTTON SUITS.

Mr. Stewart offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate information regarding a compromise of the Durnestown cotton suits at New-York; to give the names of the eminent counsel referred to by him, under whose advice the compromise was made; to state whether the Attorney-General gave an opinion; if so, to furnish a copy of it, together with a copy of the letter of James W. Denver, one of the Government counsel, objecting to any compromise, and also the name of the Treasury Department agent who superintended such compromise, and its terms in full.

THE TERRITORY OF WYOMING.

Mr. Yates introduced a bill creating and providing a temporary government for the Territory of Wyoming, which is to consist of that portion of Dakotah lying west of the 104th meridian. The distinguishing provisos of the bill are those guarding the rights of person and property now possessed by the Indians so long as they remain unextinguished by treaty, and those guaranteeing the right of suffrage to all male citizens of the United States above the age of 21, who have not borne arms against the United States in the late rebellion. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

BRIDGING THE MISSOURI.

Mr. Pomeroy introduced a bill authorizing the construction of a railroad and wagon bridge across the Missouri River at Fort Leavenworth Military Reservation, Kansas. Referred to the Military Committee.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT VACANCIES.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to authorize the temporary supplying of vacancies in the Executive Department. Which was passed to a second reading.

It provides that in case of death, resignation, absence by sickness of the head of any Executive Department, or of any officer in either of them, whose appointment is not in the head thereof, the President may authorize the head of any other Executive Department, or other officer in either of said departments, whose appointment is vested in him with the consent of the Senate, to perform the duties of said respective offices until a successor be appointed, or the disability cease, provided no vacancy shall be supplied in this manner for a longer term than thirty days.

THE CASE OF SENATOR THOMAS.

The bill was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, when the resolution to admit Mr. Thomas, of Maryland, was taken up. A substitute was offered that Philip T. Thomas, Senator elect from Maryland, cannot be permitted to take the oath of office required by the Constitution of the United States, inasmuch as he allowed his minor son to leave the paternal roof and serve as a rebel soldier, and furnished him with $100 to carry out his purposes, all of which was "aid and comfort and encouragement to the rebellion," which he was forbidden to give—for which, and in forbearing to make known that purpose to the proper authorities, he was guilty of misprison of treason as defined by the existing law.

Mr. Sumner said that the question of loyalty in the rebel States had been set aside to allow a decision of a question of loyalty in this Chamber. He read the declaration of Congress requiring loyalty in Senators and Representatives, and said they could not, if that was not enforced, require loyalty in others. The Constitutional Amendment had already been adopted by three-fourths of the State, and by Legislatures of three-fourths of the States, and it was therefore binding upon all as a part of the letter as well as of the spirit of the Constitution. The original text of the Constitution was sufficient, in his opinion, without this amendment. It allowed each House to define the qualifications of the members, and did not limit them in that regard. It clearly required loyalty. Where an oath was declared necessary, a false oath taken with their knowledge would compromise the Senate itself, which could not divest itself of responsibility by referring the matter to individual judgment. He quoted Lord Coke's opinion that an infidel cannot be allowed to take an oath, and said a political infidel should not be allowed to do so. He then referred to the course of Mr. Thomas during the war, and his associations with rebels, saying "a man is known by the company he keeps," as well as by his act in furnishing his son with the means of joining rebels, and he quoted from Lord Hall and other eminent English authorities on the question of misprison of treason, and also from the statute on crimes, adopted in 1790, which imposed a punishment not exceeding seven years or a fine not exceeding $1,000. He said it was proposed now instead of seven years' imprisonment to reward misprison of treason with six years in the councils of the nation.

Mr. Sumner also quoted from Sallust the act of a Senator, who when his son engaged in a conspiracy ordered him to be slain. Though Thomas should not have slain his son he should at least have given him up to justice. Mr. Sumner then appealed to Senators to give the country a lesson of loyalty that would swell the hearts of those who were now awaiting their action, and concluded his address by quoting the following lines:

> I hear a lion in the lobby roar!
> Say, Mr. Speaker, shall we shut the door?
> Or shall we open it and let him in,
> And see if we can get him out again?

Mr. Trumbull followed in favor of the admission of Mr. Thomas, denying that there was any evidence of disloyalty on his part befor the Senate, and claiming that if he was to be excluded it should be because he did not possess the qualifications required by the Constitution or laws. The Senate, he said, was not passing upon an appointment, but upon the selection of a Senator by one of the States of the Union. He then took up the various allegations of disloyalty against Mr. Thomas just preceding the war, and discussed them at length, and in regard to the act of furnishing his son with $100, he asserted as his conviction that it was dictated solely by paternal affection. Mr. Trumbull then said that the Senators here were quite as guilty of misprison of treason when they sat here at and after the outbreak of the war while the Senators from the Southern States rose from their seats and left this chamber, one after the other, declaring their intention to defy the Constitution and the laws, without bringing them to justice, and he cited the case of John C. Breckenridge, who sat here until after the battle of Bull Run. Mr. Trumbull then read the oft quoted "Stokes letter," saying to Senators "they should not make fish of one and flesh of another."

Several subdued manifestations of sympathy were made in the gallery during Mr. Trumbull's remarks, but they were promptly suppressed.

Mr. Edmunds next addressed the Senate at length, taking the ground warmly that the statute was not a sham, and that they should fearlessly fulfill the duty it imposed upon them, reviewing again the whole field of argument heretofore traversed.

Mr. Yates followed, holding it to be their sacred duty to keep these halls pure and undefiled from the stains of disloyalty.

Mr. Sherman could not vote for the amendment, as he did not consider the giving of the $100 sufficient ground for the exclusion of Mr. Thomas, but opposed his admission mainly because of the conduct of Mr. Thomas in the trying times of the Winter of 1860–'61, when, he said, after delaying occurrences, men took their sides. Thomas had then done acts better calculated to overthrow the Union than those of the soldier in arms against it. He read Thomas' letter of resignation, and said if its doctrines were true the South was right and they were wrong. No one could doubt that Thomas was then a secessionist and an enemy of his country, and had taken rank with leading rebels. He had never since, by word or deed, shown loyalty to the Union, but his neighbors had testified that his moral support had been given to the rebellion. Did any one doubt that if Maryland had seceded Thomas would have been in the Maryland Legislature and would have advised his son to go into the rebel army? He disavowed party motives and party policy in giving his vote, but said if they admitted Mr. Thomas they might as well throw wide open their doors to red-handed rebels.

Mr. Corbett also opposed the admission.

Mr. Buckalew rose to speak at 4:30, but gave way to a motion to adjourn, which prevailed, and the Senate accordingly adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Pike presented resolutions of the Maine Legislature in reference to the shipping interest. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

VENTILATION.

The Speaker laid before the House a statement from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds in relation to the ventilation of the hall; the Committee having tried the experiment of having the steam kept up last night until 12 o'clock, thus heated the hall thoroughly up to 87°, and of having the external windows opened at 7:30 o'clock this morning; it being thought that by thus having the walls and flues well warmed a much cooler, fresher, and more invigorating air might be supplied to the hall and corridors—the rest of the heat being made up by direct radiation from the warm walls.

The Committee desire members to observe the results, and confer with the Chairman (Mr. Covode) on the subject.

RIGHTS OF CITIZENS.

The House then proceeded, as the business of the morning hour, to the consideration of the bill concerning the rights of American citizens in foreign States.

Mr. Jenckes addressed the House in advocacy of the substitute proposed by him.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, moved that the bill and pending amendments should be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Banks stated that the Committee on Foreign Affairs had had a regular meeting this morning, and desired to have the bill recommitted with all the amendments; and he asked the gentleman from Iowa to substitute that motion for his.

Mr. Wilson said he would allow the motion to be offered as an amendment, so that the sense of the House might be taken upon it.

Mr. Brooks asked, as a parliamentary question, whether the effect of referring a bill to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union would not be to delay action upon it indefinitely, and be equivalent to killing the bill.

Mr. Wilson said it would not, and said there was no such purpose. He did not suppose that any member would put any obstacle in the way of the advancement of the bill.

Mr. Banks said it would be very difficult for the House to control the question if it were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. Every member of the House knows that.

Mr. Higby suggested evening sessions for the discussion of the question, remarking that the House might as well begin the evening sessions at once.

Mr. Wilson said he did not care what arrangement was made, provided the bill was left open to discussion and amendments. He, therefore, would modify his motion, so as to make the bill a special order for Tuesday evening.

Mr. Judd asked Mr. Banks, as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, at what time that Committee could, under the rules, report back the bill, if it were recommitted.

Mr. Banks replied that he would ask the House for leave to report at any time.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, said he would object to that.

Mr. Wilson remarked that his object was to hasten the passage of the bill, and to put it in a shape that would effect the object which the house had in view. He believed that by adopting the course which he suggested, earlier action would be had than by any other course.

Mr. Boyer suggested that the bill was of sufficient importance to be discussed by daylight, and in the ordinary business hours of the House.

Mr. Wilson again modified his motion, that the bill might be simply referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Banks suggested that that reference would be the death of the bill.

The question was taken on Mr. Wilson's motion, and it was rejected. The question was taken on Mr. Banks' motion, and it was agreed to. So the bill and all the amendments were recommitted to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Banks asked leave for the Committee to report at any time.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, objected.

Mr. Banks said he would move to suspend the rules on Monday for that purpose.

PENSION BILL.

Mr. Miller from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, reported a bill giving $8 per month pension to every surviving officer and enlisted man in the military service of the United States who served conscientiously three months in the war of 1812, and who was honorably discharged, and who, during the late rebellion, had not adhered to the cause of the enemies of the Government, who can take the test oath, and who are in circumstances which render them dependent on others for support.

During the consideration of the bill the morning hour expired, and the bill went over till the morning hour on Tuesday next.

REPORTS AND RESOLUTIONS.

The Speaker presented a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, with the draft of a bill relative to the commercial relations of the United States with Spain and her colonies. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Ketchum, from the Committee on Military Affairs, asked leave to report a joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to take immediate measures for the reduction of the army expenses at and in the vicinity of New-York City, by concentrating the business of the various bureaus in that City, and by hiring a suitable building for the accommodation of all, at a cost not exceeding $25,000 a year; and hiring a suitable piece of property within the harbor of New-York for the receiving and storing of army material and stores, at an annual cost not exceeding $50,000.

Mr. Wood objected.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Elliott introduced bills to create the collection district of Island Pond, and to extend the boundaries of the collection district of Champlain. Referred to the Committe on Commerce.

Mr. Eggleston introduced a bill supplementary to the act of July 14, 1862, to establish certain post roads. Referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Mr. Julian presented a memorial from three representative bodies of the Society of Friends in the West, in reference to the Indians. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

KENTUCKY ELECTION CASE.

The House then, at 1:30 P. M., proceeded to the consideration of the election case from the Second Congressional District of Kentucky, the report of the Committee being that John Y. Brown, the member elect, is not entitled to take his seat, by reason of his having given countenance and encouragement to the rebels; that the contestant, Samuel E. Smith, is not entitled to it because he did not get votes enough; that the Speaker shall notify the Governor of Kentucky of there being a vacancy for Congress in that district.

Mr. Brown, the member elect, addressed the House in his own behalf, arguing against the inference drawn against him from his letter to the Louisville *Democrat*, which expressed the idea that any Kentuckian volunteering into the Lincoln army ought to be, and, as he believed, he would be shot down in his tracks. At the time he wrote that letter he was for Kentucky neutrality. He was then standing where the State had been placed by the solemn resolves of two State Conventions, by the State Legislature, and by the address of the Union Committee. It was to that doctrine that he had been pledged, and it was in behalf of that position that he was then laboring. He had occupied the same ground that was occupied by Senator Crittenden, by Senator Guthrie, by Attorney-General Speed, by all the Union men of Kentucky, and even by some of the great daily papers of New-York, which were in favor of letting the erring sisters go in peace. If the doctrine expressed by them were allowed to go unchallenged, why should he be martyrized? He contended also that this was an attempt to punish him under an *ex post facto* law. Was he, he asked, because he had written an indiscreet letter, to be pronounced a political leper? Was he to be outlawed? to be ostracised? to be placed under the ban of the Government, and branded as unfit to hold any office of trust or profit within the gift of the United States of America? And yet this was the precedent proposed to be set. He stood here as no suppliant; he stood here begging no favor; he stood supported by the consciousness of his right, a right which he would be less a man if he surrendered. He asked for nothing but justice, and did not believe that his case was to be determined as if he was a candidate in a political caucus. If this fraud were put upon him, if he were declared not worthy of a seat here, and therefore not fit to be a postmaster at any cross-roads in the United States, if that were to be the judgment of the House, he would be sustained by the happy consciousness that it was a foul wrong done him and an outrage on his rights, though it might not be so intended.

Mr. Dawes closed the debate by summing up the arguments in support of the positions assumed by the Committee of Elections, and by answering the arguments made against them. The Committee, he said, felt conscious of the importance of the case and had endeavored so to conduct it, that there should not lie at its door any just accusation of an attempt to arrive at a conclusion without the fullest and most perfect discussion of the case, and without hearing in full all parties affected by it. He referred to the intimations made by Mr. Trimble of Kentucky, and by Mr. Kerr, that Mr. Brown had belonged to a different political organization. No such report would have been made and he expressed his surprise that the latter gentleman, who was a member of the Committee of Elections, and who was aware that no case before the Committee had been decided on political grounds, and that in this very case the vote in the Committee was a refutation of any such idea, should have indulged in such remarks. Mr. Dawes read copious extracts from the testimony taken by the Committee on Elections in Kentucky, to show the difference between the neutrality professed by Messrs. Crittenden, Guthrie, Speed and Rousseau, and that professed and practiced by Mr. Brown, and to show that no subsequent act of Mr. Brown rendered his letter capable of being interpreted in any other than in a disloyal sense. He ridiculed the idea put forward by some of those who had argued against the report of the Committee, that while the House had a right, by a two-thirds vote, to expel a member for treason, it had no right to refuse him his seat when he presented himself to be sworn as a member. He said that on that point the homely verse of Col. Titus, two hundred years ago, when Charles II. undertook to batter down the doors of the House of Commons and place his feet on the liberties of the nation, was a better commentary than anything he could say:

> "I hear a lion in the lobby roar,
> Say, Mr. Speaker, shall we shut the door and keep him out?
> Or shall we let him in,
> To try if we can turn him out again?"

He also quoted remarks made in the Senate by Mr. Johnson, the present Executive, and Senator Dixon, of Kentucky, on the proposition to expel Senator Bright for holding traitorous correspondence with the President of the Southern Confederacy in justification of the report of the Committee on Elections. It was no new policy, he said; the President himself, in his first message to Congress, had set forth the same proposition in these words: "When a Senator or Representative presents his credentials, his certificate of election, he may at once be admitted or rejected, or should there be any questions as to his eligibility, his credentials should be referred for investigation to an appropriate committee. If admitted to his seat, it will be on evidence satisfactory to the House of which he thus becomes a member, that he possesses the requisite constitutional and legal qualifications. If refused admission as a member for want of due allegiance to the Government and returned to his constituents, they are admonished that none but persons loyal to the United States will be allowed a voice in the legislative councils of the nation, and the political power and moral influence of Congress are thus effectively executed in the interest of the Government of the United States and fidelity to the Union.

At the conclusion of Mr. Dawes' speech the House proceeded to a vote, the first question being on the substitute offered by Mr. Kerr for the resolutions reported by the Committee.

The substitute is as follows:

Resolved, That Jno. Y. Brown, not having voluntarily given aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility against the United States, and having received a majority of the votes cast in the Second District of Kentucky for Representative in this House, is entitled to admission, and to take the oath of office as Representative from said district.

The substitute was rejected by yeas 43, nays 108.

The resolution reported by the Committee on Elections, that Jno. Y. Brown, having voluntarily given aid, countenance, counsel and encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility to the United States, is not entitled to take the oath of office or hold a seat as Representative, was then adopted without division.

The two other resolutions were recommitted to the Committee on Elections.

MILITARY AFFAIRS IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. Wood, having withdrawn his objection to the joint resolution proposed to be reported by Mr. Ketchum, from the Committee on Military Affairs, in reference to buildings for the use of the War Department, in the City and harbor of New-York, that joint resolution was reported, explained by Mr. Ketchum, read three times, and passed.

COMMUNICATIONS PRESENTED.

Mr. Halsey presented the resolutions of the Common Council of Newark, N. J., asking Congress to make appropriations to improve the navigation of the Passaic River. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of War, relative to the sale of Fort Leavenworth military reservation. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

RAILROAD LANDS.

Mr. Donnelly introduced a bill to regulate the disposal of the lands that may be hereafter given to aid in the construction of railways. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The bill gives all such lands to States to be sold to actual settlers at prices ranging from $1 25 to $5 per acre, according to the distance from the railroads, the proceeds to go to the railroad companies; all even-numbered sections not taken up in ten years to be disposed of as other public lands are; the lands to be sold to settlers on long time, with a view to encourage the settlement of the country. The bill embodies the views of the Committee on Public Lands.

The House at 5 o'clock adjourned.

NEW-YORK.

Business in the Legislature—An Experimental Railroad—Tubular Roads—Woman's Rights—Taxes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Albany, Thursday, Feb. 13, 1868.

The Senate was an active body to-day, and apparently terribly intent on doing work—good, bad or indifferent—apparently it mattered little which, so that it was work.

THE EXPERIMENTAL RAILROAD.

Senator Bradley introduced a bill to repeal the act under which what is generally known as the Experimental Railroad is being constructed in Greenwich-street. It went to that Tomb of the Capulets which the *Journal* calls the Railroad Committee.

A LONG TUBE.

Senator Murphy introduced a bill to authorize the construction of a tube from the foot of Fourteenth-street, North River, through that street to the East River, under that estuary, and up through such streets as might be in its way, until it crops out at the intersection of Court and Fulton streets, Brooklyn.

ANOTHER TUBULAR.

Senator Thayer introduced a bill authorizing Alfred E. Beach, Robert G. Hatfield, Horace T. Caswell, Nathan Kellogg, Moses S. Beach, S. H. Wales, Peter B. Sweeney, (he is evidently the carrying point,) Isaac Van Arden, and such associates as policy may dictate should be *let in*, to construct, lay, or put down a pneumatic tube not less than 48 inches diameter, from a point on the New-York shore to another point on the shore of Jerseys. The points of departure and arrival are not very definitely stated. The Company can start where it d—n pleases, (so a page boy says,) and bring up anywhere.

MORE CHANCES FOR INVESTMENT.

Senator Creamer, struck with the ingenuity of Mr. Crowley's bill, introduced one this morning to allow corporations of all kinds having surplus funds, to invest in bond and mortgage on real estate on anything that happens to be within fifty miles of the City of New-York, providing such real estate is valued at 50 per cent. more than the amount loaned. Heaven help the widows and orphans if this indiscriminate character of investment is to have the sanction of law. It is bad to be an orphan, but who would be a widow and have her little all loaned on Jersey flats or Wallabout water lots? It is bad enough to be a widow, but to be a widow with such a contingent remainder must be unendurable.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

There is said to be no bane without an antidote. The fact that Johnson is President and we can't impeach, is an exception, to be sure, but that only proves the rule. Senator Creamer proposes to let the widow's next friend do what he pleases with her funds, Senator Murphy proposes to give wives (before they are widows,) a chance to control what they may have come into possession of, by amending section six, title one, chapter 8, part two of the Revised Statutes, so that it shall read as follows:

Sec. 6. If the wife be the complainant, (in a suit for divorce,) and a decree dissolving the marriage be pronounced, and she shall, at the time of the procuring of such decree, be the owner of any real estate, or have in her possession any goods or things in action, which were left with her by her husband, or acquired by her own industry, given to her by devise or otherwise, or to which she may be entitled by the decease of any relative intestate, all such real estate, goods, or things in action, shall be her sole and absolute property, and her said husband shall be incapable of inheriting the same or any part thereof, and shall not maintain any action for the recovery thereof.

I suppose Senator Murphy would be shocked if any person should call him (as the phrase goes) an advocate of woman's rights; and yet, if this bill passes, he will have accomplished more for the disenthrallment of those females bound in bonds than if he had secured them the right to exercise the privilege of voting.

ABOUT TAXES.

Senator Creamer introduced a bill to amend the third section of chapter 338 of the laws of 1858, so that it will read thus:

"Any order vacating said assessments shall be entered in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, and on filing a certified copy thereof with the officer having charge of the assessment lists, it shall be the duty of said officer to cancel thereon the assessments so vacated, and all proceedings under the same; and the Justice who shall have made such order may enforce the same either by attachment for contempt, or by writ of *mandamus*, or both, against any party refusing to obey the same, with costs."

Now I confess all that is Greek to me, but I'll find a next friend who will venture a little that is English to at least one of your first citizens and his counsel.

ANOTHER

Savings Bank bill came into the Senate this morning, and "the cry is, still they come." If the parties interested will consult with those who know the ways of the world, I think they can find sources of permanent investment without going through the ordeal of obtaining the privilege from the Legislature.

PROHIBITORY—PERHAPS.

The Committee on Municipal Affairs this morning reported favorably the bill making it a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of $25 to $100, and imprisonment for from ten to ninety days, for the manager of any theatre or concert saloon, to admit a person under fourteen years of age, unless accompanied by an adult. There may be some use in enacting such a statute, but I don't see it. Are there not now enough such dead letters?

PAUPER BURYING GROUND.

Senator Bradley introduced a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Charities to take any island that they may deem suitable for a burial place for paupers and others that they may be required to give six feet by two.

Also, to authorize the Commissioners of Charities, and the Commissioners of Emigration, to exchange certain portions of Ward's Island over which they respectively have jurisdiction.

INVESTMENTS.

The bill to authorize trust and insurance companies to invest in town, village and county bonds, came up for a third reading this morning, and passed the Senate; ayes 18, nays 6. Subsequently Senator Folger had a motion to reconsider laid on the table, and of course the bill accompanied it. If it becomes a law, the lithographers may expect a rich harvest. Town bonds will be as thick as grape clusters at Hammondsport.

THE HOUSE

was on general orders to-day, according to the rules, but contrary to practice. There was a scrimmage about the Excise laws, but nothing came of it, except one of those mythical progresses, in which the Assembly often indulges.

THE RECESS

of ten days don't seem to be so near as it was yesterday. The resolution, in the Senate, to adjourn from Friday, the 14th, to Tuesday, the 25th, was called up in the Senate and "knocked," as the boys say. It may perhaps yet be arranged by an amendment in the House.

NEW CAPITOL.

Senator Folger presented a communication from O. B. Latham, one of the Commissioners to build a new capitol, calling upon the Legislature to rescue the State from the absurdity and expense of erecting such a capitol as the majority of the Commissioners has approved. The communication was not read, but from a statement of its substance, made by Senator Folger, I should surmise that the Commission was not exactly a unit, and that perhaps the old adage may prove so true as to work to the advantage of the State. LEO.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....Albany, Thursday, Feb. 13.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To amend the charters of the villages of Ithaca, Auburn, Sherburne and Niagara. For the better protection against fires of visitors to theatres in New York. To amend the charter of the Irving Fire Insurance Company. Requiring the Tax Collectors in Westchester county to pay over their collections at stated times. To extend the powers of the French Benevolent Society of New York. To incorporate the New York Elevator Company. Authorizing the erection of piers and wharves in Harlem River below Second-avenue.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Murphy—Amending the Charter of the Bay Side and New-York Ferry Company.

By Mr. Tweed—To found a Presbyterian Hospital in New-York, for which object Mr. Lennox has already donated $350,000 in real estate and money.

By Mr. Thayer—To provide for the transmission of letters and packages of merchandise across the North and East Rivers by means of pneumatic tubes.

By Mr. Bradley—To provide additional facilities for the interment of the pauper dead in New-York; also, to authorize an exchange of public property on Ward's Island for public purposes, between the Commissioners of Emigration and the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

By Mr. Palmer—For the more efficient prevention of incendiary fires.

By Mr. Norton—To repeal the act of 1867, for the construction of an experimental line of railway in New-York and Westchester counties.

By Mr. Chapman—To amend charters of the General Synod, the Board of Foreign Missions and the Board of Education of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church.

By Mr. Genet—Incorporating the Murray Hill Savings Bank.

By Mr. Murphy—Incorporating the East River Tunnel Company.

BILLS PASSED.

For the relief of the Franklin Insurance Company of New-York.

Authorizing Life Insurance and Loan and Trust companies to invest money in any village, town, or county bonds authorized by the Legislature.

BILLS ADVANCED TO A THIRD READING.

Authorizing the completement of the Wallabout improvement, Brooklyn, at an expense of $510,000.

Authorizing the Attorney-General to annul certain canal repair contracts made at the December lettings in Albany, in 1866.

Mr. Folger presented a memorial from O. B. Latham, one of the new Capitol Commissioners, setting forth that the resident Commissioners, Messrs. Hamilton, Harris and John L. Pruyn, are proceeding with the work without consulting him; that the plans are incomplete; that the building will cost more than $4,000,000; that more land is needed, and that all work ought to be done by contract. Referred.

ASSEMBLY.

The Speaker presented the annual report of the State Engineer on railroads. Also, the report of the Treasurer of the Binghamton Inebriate Asylum.

BILLS ADVANCED TO A THIRD READING.

To regulate the sale of hay.

To amend the revised statutes relative to assessments.

Amending the charter of the Fire Department, Brooklyn, Eastern District.

REPORTS.

By Mr. Bradstreet—Giving to the Commissioners of the Canal Fund the appointment of Canal Auditor.

By Mr. Murphy—To regulate the excise in the Metropolitan District.

Mr. Bristol made a minority report.

Mr. Pitts moved to recommit both reports. Lost by 48 to 68.

Mr. Jacobs moved to go into committee on the bill. Lost by 65 to 52—not two-thirds. Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The House took up the consideration of general orders.

Mr. Jacobs moved to take up the Metropolitan Excise bill, reported to-day from the Committee on Cities. Lost—58 to 39, not two-thirds.

After many attempts to reach the bill in committee of the whole, a compromise was agreed upon, and the bill was made the special order for to-morrow morning, immediately after the reading of the journal.

The following is the bill:

Section 1. The act entitled an act to regulate the sale and interchange of liquors within the Metropolitan Police District of the State of New-York, passed April 14, 1866, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. In the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, the Mayors of said cities respectively shall hereafter have the exclusive power and authority to grant licenses for the sale of beer, wines, liquors and all kinds of beverages by retail, under such restrictions and regulations as the Common Council of said cities respectively shall prescribe.

Sec. 3. In the Counties of Westchester and Richmond, and for that part of the County of Kings not embraced within the limits of the City of Brooklyn, and that part of the County of Queens within the said Metropolitan Board, the Boards of Supervisors of said counties respectively shall hereafter have the exclusive power and authority to grant licenses for the sale of beer, wines, liquors and all kinds of beverages by retail, under such restrictions and regulations as they shall prescribe.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

Adjourned.

THE STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Albany, Thursday, Feb. 13.

In Convention to-day the fifth section of the Bill of Rights was amended by adding: "Nor shall witnesses be unreasonably detained," and the sixth section by striking out the words, "and shall have the last appeal to the jury." The following was added to the article:

Sec. 20. No divorce shall be granted in this State other than by judicial proceedings.

And the whole article, as amended, was again referred to the Committee on Revision. Recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Sections one and three of the revised report, and section ten on suffrage and qualification to hold office, were adopted without material amendment.

In the second section the words "or of any infamous crime," were restored.

Adjourned.

ABOUT THEATRICALS.

"Lords and Ladies of the Court, Villagers, Fairies, &c., by a Numerous Corps of Auxiliaries."

Did the reader ever imagine, while sitting in a theatre viewing an exciting tableau, what would happen if the supernumeraries should refuse to appear? We are apt to speak of one or two leading artists as having "borne the weight of the piece on their shoulders;" but what would *Coriolanus* do without his "army," or *Hotspur* without his "mob," or *Camille* without her "guests at the ball?" For, although *Richard III.'s* armed forces were represented as a panoramic host at the Bowery the other evening, the day of pasteboard lords and ladies of the court has scarcely arrived yet.

To be sure, the supernumerary army is a very timid-looking handful, and the mob a scared covey of strange birds, and the guests have rather a hang-dog expression, and we are all apt to "guy" the poor creatures from our comfortable stalls in the orchestra; yet if their room instead of their company were secured our favorite stars would find it rather difficult to emit so easily their gleams of customary brilliancy, and the curtain would fall on a very flat tableau indeed.

The largest share of the work allotted to the supernumerary corps falls to the ladies, or, as they are technically termed, "the ballet."

This expression is used indiscriminately behind the scenes, to designate all the female performers who have no individual prominence in the scene. The audience usually understands it as applicable only to dancers; but the "ladies of the Court," the "female peasants"—all the women, in fact, who sing small in the choruses, walk in the processions, and rush on as constituents of any and every stage crowd—are denominated "the ballet."

Each theatre possesses from three to six of them, engaged for the season, in order to supply the requirements of ordinary dramas. When a spectacle is produced demanding a greater number, special additions are made. In most of the New-York theatres these young ladies receive from five to eight dollars a week each, and are required to furnish their own clothes for the stage, except when uniformity of costume is demanded, in which case the management, to insure completeness, have to supply the hat, dress, tights or hose, and sometimes the boots. At Niblo's Garden the number of imported or foreign dancers employed in the "White Fawn," including the principals, does not exceed thirty, we believe, and all the rest are home-grown flowers of loveliness whose pay varies from $6 to $15 per week. All of these "extras," or lesser dancers, are provided with every dress they wear except the under gauzes. This is considered extremely good pay for regular employment, since girls who "job," or hire for a week at a time, get no more than $6 or $8. In London, during the holiday seasons, even when the demand for girls is large, the "extras" seldom get more than one shilling per night—about thirty cents in our currency; twenty shillings (English money) is considered handsome pay, and few get it unless extremely smart, young and handsome. In Australia and California, however, the pay of the ballet ordinaries is as high as $12 and $18 at all times. The standard pay for girls who are engaged to do ballet duty in traveling and strolling companies, through the States, is $5 and all their expenses of transportation and living.

Notwithstanding the current popularity of "The Ballet," it is a notable fact that the number of presentable girls to be engaged for that line of stage business is remarkably small. The whole army of "ladies of the ballet" in this country, if collected together, we believe would not number four hundred. There are scarcely two hundred and fifty employable ones in this City alone, which is the great depot from which all the traveling troups as well as some of the neighboring cities obtain their supply of "fairies, peasants, and ladies of the court." Nevertheless, we remember but one occasion when the demand for these decidedly more ornamental than useful bodies, threatened to exceed the supply. This occurred at the time that the "Black Crook" was running at NIBLO'S, "Cendrillon" at the New-York Theatre, "The Huguenot Captain" at the Olympic, "Chloroform" at the Broadway, and a Pantomime at the Bowery, in each of which there was "a ballet." Just about that time, however, an irresistible mania appeared to have possessed country girls to run away from their rural homes; and their first hope of concealment from pursuing parents seemed to be the ballet of some theatre. Stage-managers for a time were plagued to distraction by these truant muses, all young, very pretty, and undoubtedly verdant.

But to return to the ballet as a conventionality. The rehearsal of these young ladies preparatory to the performance is a task demanding qualities of mind and heart little short of the angelic.

They are for the most part unlearned girls, with no very clear perception of what anything particular means. Having chosen the humble position of ballet ladies because it affords the same pay that they could earn by their needles without the labor which sewing entails—having, in fact, a taste for getting along without too much work—they are extremely averse to do anything more for their wages than dress, walk on the stage, look at the audience, giggle, and walk off again. When the exigencies of the scene demand that they shall express some emotion, they individually become rare instances of intractability. In certain dramas where the heroine usually closes the acts by succumbing to some agonizing grief, and the ladies of the ballet are required to express reasonable feeling on the occasion, the most hardworking stage manager has found them, even after repeated rehearsal, to be incapable of anything but that form of *hysteria* which is developed in suppressed giggle. Now, although this is notably one form of feminine agitation, it is far from effective when viewed from the front of the house, and considerably detracts from the serious effect of a thrilling tableau. I once saw, at the Bowery Theatre, the Court of Charlemagne (numbering four ladies) engaged in munching peanuts at a moment when the Emperor was dismissing a traitor to the block. But then as a great portion of the audience was engaged the same way, they didn't seem to mind.

When the picturesqueness of a scene is to be aided by a dance, and the ballet is to be instructed in its evolutions, the services of a ballet master are called in; but the duty of instructing the girls in the relative positions they are to occupy on the scene, before as well as after the dance, and in the demonstrations they are to make, (pursuant to the directions of the "dramatist,") falls to the stage manager. Of course at Niblo's Garden, where dancing is the nightly feature, a ballet master is regularly employed, and Mr. COSTA now fills that position. His salary does not exceed $70 per week, and for that he is expected to invent new dances for the principals as well as to teach the lesser of the gauzy sisterhood their steps and so forth. At the other theatres it is not necessary to have a ballet master constantly under salary, and when Mr. WALLACK, or Mr. HAYES, or Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS wants to have a dance in a new play they send for Mr. GROSSI or Mr. RONZANI, both of whom are open to odd jobs, although the former is regularly employed at one of the Broadway variety shows to arrange the nightly dances, which are a leading attraction of those places. Mr. GROSSI usually receives $20 per week for spending one hour a day in teaching the ladies of the ballet how to execute their *pas*.

The public would be considerably surprised to see these young ladies come to rehearsal, and go through their parts as peasants, ladies of society, and so forth, in pretty little bonnets and distracting varieties of muff and tippet. Any one of them who should actually exhibit a desire to *act* the part allotted to her would be looked upon by her companions as "stage-struck," or, worse still, as possessing a desire to rise in her profession. She would be speedily shamed into repressing any attempt at study, and would only be able to assert her self-respect and consequence by feigning utter stupidity, and disregarding all instruction. Never did the Spartan handful exhibit more firmness of resistance than do the half-dozen ladies of the ballet in repelling suggestions as to posture, expression of face, and movement of limb, &c. Some of them will obstinately refuse to *rehearse*, but, being quick-witted and bright, and treasuring up the instructions of the stage-manager or the ballet-master, will make extraordinary exertions at night before the public.

In this latter case, the neglect to practice together before the attempt, usually results in that mixed condition of things on a first performance which distracts the manager and amuses the audience.

The spectator is usually struck by the want of animation which marks the happy female peasant on the stage, and the evident want of ease of the "guests at the ball." The fact is that the personators of these dumb but important characters, are really very lively girls who chat incessantly in the green-room, and are full of spirit when not before the footlights; who go to parties and balls, flirt violently with their beaux, and are, in everyday life, most vivacious creatures; but as all this is *Nature*, and they consider that they are paid to *act*, they try as hard as they can to earn their pay by a conscientious suppression of the very qualities that would adorn the stage. They are also deeply impressed with the fact that playing is business, and that business is the antithesis of all things airy and gamesome. Thus the "laughing dames of fashion" are prodigiously glum, and the "romping peasants" are rooted to their spots.

To judge from the chattering and frolics behind the scenes, it would be expected that nothing could be more effectively represented by the ballet than a confused and noisy mob. Yet, when the scene demands laughter and boisterous demonstration, they huddle together like timid fawns, and instead of giving unanimous voice to a shout they preserve a scared silence, ludicrously broken by some conscientious little creature exploding in a weak "hurrah" that never fails to set the whole auditorium in a roar.

As we design, after speaking of the ladies of the ballet, to offer some information concerning the uses of children on the stage, it occurs to us that, as a connecting link between the two, the men deserve a few words.

The supernumerary corps of the theatres is a mysterious body not rightly understood by any living being save a certain functionary, who is technically termed "the Captain of the Supers."

The Captain is generally a performer of very small parts, such as servants, messengers, ringleaders of the mob, &c. When men are needed to represent soldiers, peasants, the robber band, "lords," and other varieties of humanity supposed to be found in herds, the Captain receives orders to engage a sufficient number, and a motley crew is assembled and clothed for the business of the scene. The supply of supernumeraries is always equal to the demand, and if the full compliment of full-grown men cannot be obtained, the ranks may be speedily filled from that horde of young boys which never fails to congregate about the stage-entrance of every theatre employing auxilliaries. One exceptional period, however, was experienced, and that during the late war, when masculines were scarce.

Where those "supers" come from is the mystery of mysteries. Some of them are young fellows bent on a lark, who have been known to pay court and something else to "the Captain," in order to be permitted a view of life behind the scenes, and a closer glimpse of the dazzling young ladies who have enchanted them from the foot-lights. During the first season of the Pyne and Harrison English Opera troupe in this City the number of distinguished young gentlemen who sought and obtained the privilege of "going on" as knights, gypsies and courtiers was something all by itself. More recently the production of the "Ballo in Maschera" at the Academy afforded any quantity of lively young ladies and gentlemen of society a chance to make sly "first appearances on any stage" in the ball-room scene of that opera, and obtain in this way a glimpse of life from the footlights behind a mask and domino. Millions of dollars represented by fast young presumptive heirs and heiresses has mingled in the picturesque display with democratic "supers" who never saved a dime in all their lives, and who were, perhaps, quite as happy, for the time being, as if they had.

The conventional "super," however, is a steady young mechanic or clerk, who works all day at his proper business, and earns an extra quarter in the evening by this service. The regular pay of these mercenaries is twenty-five cents a night. If, however, the exigency of the dramatic situation requires that any of them shall cover his face and neck with lamplback, and appear in the disguise of a negro, the pay is doubled for each night. The "Captain" draws this sum for each man from the treasury, and settles with his employes himself. Whether he is exact in the transaction seldom transpires, but it is a notable fact that his position is eagerly sought by small actors. The theatre, of course, furnishes the costume in which each "super" is required to appear.

As may be supposed, too, when the auxiliaries in the scene are individual performers, the pay is extra. The band in "Ours," for instance, is auxiliary, but that harmonious little body cost the treasury of Wallack's Theatre about $400 every week. As an item of interest, it may be mentioned that a manager cannot make the regular performers in his orchestra go upon the stage, either to fiddle or blow, without incurring extra expense. The pay of orchestral performers, in the orchestra, is $3 50 per night, but if any one of them is required to go on the stage, if be it only to walk across the scene, his pay will be at the rate of $5 each evening.

Of course the young gentlemen who serve as "supers," for the fun of the thing, never desire the moderate compensation that is their due, and are even quite willing to risk the loss of a hat or overcoat, which, being laid aside to don a stage dress, may not always be found again where it was left. But the captain is not always glad to have many such volunteers. The profit he makes from them cannot compensate him for the anxiety he suffers in being responsible for their moral behavior in the matter of the ballet. He hardly ever permits any of them to appear thrice successively. The aspect of these volunteers on the stage is little short of comic. Anxious to avoid observation by the audience, disgusted by being placed in close proximity to regular "supers," who are not always overclean, and clothed in stage dresses which are decidedly dirty, they are hardly repaid for their degradation by discovering that there is no chance for flirtation; that the ladies keep by themselves in their own rooms until needed on the stage; that the "captain" is like a mastiff watching a flock, and that the stage-manager is a dragon of virtue who won't permit any amusement except what is set down in the programme for the exclusive behoof of the public.

The supernumeraries hardly ever rehearse, because they have other business to transact in the daytime; but while the curtain is down between the acts, on the very night of performance, they are drilled in the duty required of them for the ensuing scene; and for the rest, they take their cue from the Captain as to when they are to exclaim, "We will!" or "No, no!" or "Death to the tyrant," or "down with her!" or "A song, a song!" and the other ejaculations common to excited crowds and gatherings on the stage. It is owing to this circumstance that theatrical mobs present such a stony appearance, and contradict so ludicrously the intention of the author. When the noble hero of the scene has rated his recreant countrymen for cowardice, and the noble hero's friend, in order to deprecate further wrath, says to him—"Torture them no more! See how they hang their heads!" it invariably occurs that the supernumeraries thus described do not bend their heads, but are found to be gazing with great critical interest upon the movements of the performers. It is not uncommon, too, to have a persecuted heroine exclaim, "Unhand me, villains!" before any offer has been made to touch her by the procrastinating ruffians on the scene; and on the other hand it has often happened that a very effective climax, in which a doomed malefactor is to disclose important information necessary to the unraveling of the plot of the play, has been considerably shortened of life by the excited mob of "persecuted minions" rushing in and dispatching him before he has time even to say "Jack Robinson."

Such important mistakes are usually set down by critics on first nights to the account of the author, and the play is condemned as "incomplete," "too precipitate," "an incomprehensible muddle," and so on.

BOSTON.

The Pother About the Tract Societies—Boston vs. New-York—Tendency of Manufacturing Industry—Soup-Houses—A Bergh in Boston—The Spectacular Drama.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 13, 1868.

The Boston branch of the American Tract Society, which has been in "hot water" for a number of years, met in this city yesterday for the purpose of attempting to adjust its difficulties with the New-York Society. The following are the propositions to be discussed:

1. The Society at Boston withdraw all its agents from the field; discontinue all personal or other appeals for funds, either to churches or ecclesiastical bodies, in New-England or elsewhere; and that its existence be continued distinctively as a publishing corporation. But that it may carry out fully the designs of its founders and past benefactors, it is to retain the right to receive the voluntary offerings of churches and individuals, and to distribute its publications by grants, as Providence may open the way.

2. That the Society at New-York occupy the field thus relinquished; discontinue its depository in Boston, and transfer the sale and agency of the book and tract publications there to the Society at Boston; and the Society at Boston transfer the sale and agency of its book and tract publications in New-York to the Society there.

3. That both societies exercise each toward the other the highest courtesy of the book trade in the matter of republication; and that neither be compelled to keep or sell any book or tract which its own Committee of Publication does not approve.

4. That the action herein proposed be consummated not later than May, 1868.

5. That if any further matter of difference arise between the two Societies, it be referred to a committee of two from each Society, to be appointed by its Executive Committee, said committee of four to have power to appoint a fifth arbitrator.

At their business meeting in this city last May, the Executive Committee of the Boston Society sprung a proposition upon the members to change the catholic character of the Society, and make it a purely denominational body—the Congregational Publication Society. The debate on this question was sharp, spirited and personal, and occupied two days, and was concluded by appointing a committee representing all the denominations connected with the Society, with directions to report on the whole subject at a special meeting. That special meeting commenced here yesterday. It was evident that such a change in the character of the Society as was proposed would be a violation of the plighted faith to all evangelical Christians who had contributed to and coöperated with it. The Baptists, in particular, denounced the movement as one that neither law nor gospel would sanction; and the Episcopalians opposed it because it would be impossible to pay back the funds contributed by them, especially the legacies; that the Congregationalists had contributed their own money for a union society, and not for a denominational one; while others, not Congregationalists, thought there would be no difficulty in securing a union with the New-York Society, substantially similar to that which had existed between the two bodies for thirty years previous to 1858. The debates on that occasion also showed that all honorable efforts had been made to secure a union with the New-York Society, without success; that there had been an attempt to pack the meeting and rush the proposition through without giving all but the Congregationalists due notice of the same. Never did a political caucus ever resort to more stratagem to carry a point than did the prime movers of the proposition in the interest of the would-be Congregational Publication Society. Apropos, the two Tract Societies in the United States bearing the same name, were established about forty-four years ago. The Boston Society was first called the New-England Society, and was formed in 1814; The New-York Society was organized in 1825, as a national society. Among others that became auxiliary to the New York Society, was the American Tract Society, at Boston, the former having adopted all the publications of the latter, and owning its plates. But the harmony of the two societies was disturbed in 1856, mainly by the anti-slavery agitation. In 1859, the Boston Society separated from the New-York Society, and opened an establishment on its own hook, for the purpose of shutting the New-York Society out of New-England. The former then opened a branch society, under the title of the "New-England Branch American Tract Society," and in the course of eight years it transmitted to the parent society nearly $400,000. In 1866 began the pressure toward a union of the two societies. New-York proposed to Boston. The latter declined to negotiate, but would coöperate. No agreement, however, was arrived at; and matters stand now as recapitulated in the propositions above.

TENDENCY OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY.

In a conversation with one of the Western delegates at the recent National Commercial Convention, your correspondent gained much interesting information concerning the lively interest felt by Western capitalists in regard to the future of manufactures and their establishment in the Western States. It is natural for manufactures to find their way to the market places of the country, at or near the commercial centres, instead of to the waterfalls far away from the seaboard. Goods are, for the most part, made near cheap fuel and railroads, to obviate the expense of freights, commissions, agencies, &c., thus enabling the Eastern manufacturer to realize larger profits on the labor of every operative they employ. But Western men now urge that with the coal and water facilities offered by nature at the West, with the removal of the tax on manufactures, and cheap freight facilities and cheap labor, goods of all kinds can be manufactured as cheaply as in the East, and that the time is not far distant when the large cities of the West will be in competition with those of the East; that the true places for manufacturing industry—those places which will be hereafter the true places for manufacturing industry—are the chief centres of trade; that it is not the possession of abundant water power, or coal, near at hand, which will determine the question, but that the question will be determined by the advantages held out by these great centres of supply for disposing of products when manufactured. The last report of the Secretary of the Interior develops the tendency of manufacturing industry. From a large number of places, East and West, selected to give a comparative view of the productive power of that industry in the places named, it was shown that the amount of earnings averaged by the operatives is less at points near waterfalls and coal mines than at other points where steam power is used and coal mines are not at hand. The average earnings of each operative in Lowell, Lawrence, Manchester, Fall River, Paterson, Pittsburg, Philadelphia and Reading, are considerably less when compared with the average earnings for those places where there is no water power and an absence of easy access to coal. It is also claimed that industry is more productive in money value at the West than in the East. The completion of the Pacific Railroad, it is prophesied, will tend to make the West the great seat of manufacturing industry, as it will be the centre of civilization. The question is one of political economy.

THE SOUP-HOUSES

recently inaugurated for the benefit of the very poor have developed a large amount of ungrounded destitution. The said newspaper that thought there was no necessity for such things, evidently is not aware of the suffering in our midst. Poets have written, with touching pathos, of children perishing in the frozen streets of hard-hearted cities; of mothers toiling through weary days and nights to earn the bread wherewith their children may be preserved from starving, or of strong men seeking employment, and finding none. But the realm of fiction or the license of poetry seldom passes beyond the boundary of the actual in this respect. That woman whose cloak is made from petroleum, or who is enrolled in bales of shoddy, with the price of ten barrels of flour around her neck, supporting that which is uppermost in locomotion, empty as a blasted head of wheat, is shocked at people going to the station-houses with tin pails for soup. The poor we have always with us, but the present Winter there are more of the poor than ever before. Enthusiasts may talk of the sanitive effects of cool, freezing air, but when they see delicate women and children, and even strong men suffering for the want of food, such may safely apply to themselves the words:

"Not more than others I deserve,
Yet God has given me more."

Hundreds of men, women and children patronize the soup-houses daily. The police search out the needy in the back-ways and by-alleys. Revelations of wretchedness and misery are disclosed. The descent from wealth and fashion to extreme poverty is sudden. The landlord is now the terror of the poor tenant. Hunger breaks down pride, and men and women who never before depended upon charity, visit the Station-houses. Mayor SHURTLEFF deserves great credit for his activity in establishing these soup-houses.

SPECTACULAR.

The drama here has emphatically run to legs and burlesque. The legitimate article is as scarce as genuine diamonds at "Mine Uncles" over yonder. The indelicate attitudes of graceful figures at the Theatre Comique have only served to whet the appetites of our theatre-going public to swallow the "White Fawn." The influence of the "Black Crook" has served to drive the legitimate drama off the boards. The taste for art, the real flesh kind, is certainly on the increase. Familiarity with semi-nudity on the stage has not yet begot contempt, although occasionally a murmur of opposition is heard from some obscure pulpit. Twenty-five years ago it was a difficult thing for a peddler to sell cheap pictures in New-England. There was but little utilitarianism among the common people. But great progress in that direction has been made within a few years. Puritan Boston is becoming Parisianized in its taste. Decency and modesty are at a discount. Pictures meet with a poor sale, while nude figures in bronze or marble are in demand. A looseness of feeling requires male and female forms for ornamentation, growing out of the richly tinted, warm flesh color of the spectacular drama. Last evening the "White Fawn" was presented at the Boston Theatre for the first time in this city. To tell the naked truth, it was suggestive of "the curtain having been rung up before the ballet girls had got wholly undressed"—so a chap from the rural districts thought. The "White Fawn" will have a long run and put much cash in the pockets of the managers.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Have we a Bergh among us? It would seem so since a number of our citizens have taken measures to obtain from the Legislature a charter for a society to prevent cruelty to animals. COWPER says in one of his poems:

"I would not enter upon my list of friends,
Though graced with polished manners
And fine sense, yet lacking charity—
The man who needlessly sets foot upon a worm."

Boston has been long noted for its large and fine specimens of horseflesh—truck horses especially. But these noble animals are too often overtasked with loads of merchandise, and no one has had the courage to become informer, even where such interference would be based upon wise and humanitarian principles. The horse, like everything else here, is either almost ridden to death or loaded down to the straining of every sinew. The existence of a society to stand as prosecutor is what has been needed and will be a very short time we shall have. Many occurrences of a painful character transpire daily. The police force, too, seldom lodge complaint whenever acts of cruelty are witnessed. Quadrupeds have rights. Our horse-cars carry too many passengers too often, and if conductors and drivers were properly dealt with there would be a gnashing of teeth and prevention of cruelty to passengers as well as horses. VIGIL.

Gerrit Smith on the State of Public Affairs.

From the Rochester Express.

PETERSBORO, Tuesday, Feb. 11 1868.

Frederick Douglass, Rochester:

MY DEAR FRIEND: I see that there are people in Connecticut (I presume there are tens of thousands of them) who, because of your African blood, are not willing to eat with you. I am not surprised at this, for the American people, neither North nor South, have repented of slaveholding or of the caste-spirit which is generated and fostered by it. The abolition of Slavery was in no degree a fruit of repentance. Not the people, nor the politicians, nor the priests had repented of it. The arming of the blacks, which was the virtual abolition of Slavery, would not have been, had not our conscious necessities called for it. We were at last compelled to see that on the arming or not arming of them, turned the question whether we should conquer or be conquered.

But the abolition of Slavery has no more been followed by penitence than it was preceded by it. The Democratic Party is as full as ever of hatred of the negro, and as full as ever of the wicked and disgusting cant about "a white man's government." Indeed, it has lived so long and so deeply on this cant as to make it but too probable that it will die in it. The Republican Party contains many penitents, but hardly enough to shape its action. Its "Reconstruction laws" are (since it would omit its previous duty) about as good as could have been expected. That previous duty was to repent, honestly and openly, of the gigantic oppression of which both North and South were guilty, and to "bring forth fruits meet for repentance." A part of these fruits would have been the lending or giving to the South a large sum from the National Treasury, and the doing of this, not only on account of the sore necessities of the South, but expressly, also, on account of the responsibility of the whole Pro-Slavery country, for the war which had impoverished and desolated the South. Fifty or a hundred millions of dollars, judiciously expended for the benefit of all her classes, would have set our poor sister on her feet again. It would have done, too, a thousand-fold more than this. For it would have been an example of penitence on the part of the Pro-Slavery North, which the Pro-Slavery South would not have refrained from following. And it would have been an expression of sisterly sympathy, which would have won for us her melted heart. She would have given us no more trouble. In the matter of "reconstruction," she would have put into our hands a *carte blanche*; so assured would she have been that we would write nothing upon it but what justice and love dictated. Oh, was there ever before—or will there ever be again—so favorable an opportunity for profitably investing fifty or a hundred millions of dollars?

This was the way which the Republican Party should have taken to bring about a speedy, cordial and enduring peace between the North and the South; to restore the national credit; to make currency as good as gold; and to prevent these infamous threats of "repudiation." How lamentable that it did not take this way! Because it did not, the nation is still in great perplexity and sorrow; and, worst of all, in danger of the ascendancy of the Democratic Party.

HORACE GREELEY pities the South. In hailing JEFFERSON DAVIS he felt that he was hailing the South. And yet even he, with his "bushel of brains, deep sense of justice and glowing philanthropy," can keep on saying to the South: "Root, hog, or die!" I, certainly, would have nothing done to supersede or in any degree relax the self-reliance of the South. But, because of her deep poverty and of our large measures of responsibility for it, and because, withal, she is our sister, I would have the North extend a helping hand to her.

It is true that the South has come to her ruin through her wickedness. But, as we were her partner in it, and encouraged and sustained her in it, and shared with her in its profits, it becomes us not to reproach her with the wickedness, but to help her up, as far as we can, out of the ruin which has come from it. Were MR. GREELEY, in an unguarded hour, to enter into a partnership with his neighbor for building gambling-houses and dramshops, and were the enterprise to result ruinously to his neighbor, while he himself remained rich—who believes that MR. GREELEY would, instead of condemning himself, and pitying and helping his guilty partner, say to him: "Root, hog, or die?" He would not say so to him. Neither should the North say so to the South. It is true that the oppression which the South practiced was a worse business than building gaming-houses and dramshops. But now that she has come out of this worse business very poor, nothing can be more ungracious than for her partner, who is still very rich, to say to her: "Root, hog, or die?"

I see in the newspapers that you are warmly for the election of Gen. GRANT. I hope he recognizes the great political as well as moral truth that "a man's a man." No nation can prosper or permanently endure that rails, cordially and practically, to recognize this vital truth. I am often asked whom I would have for President. My answer is, that one might about as well ask an affectionate husband who is his preference among women. I have known Chief Justice CHASE a long time, and intimately. So great is my admiration of him for his profound wisdom; so deep is my love of him for his many virtues; and, in my view, so strikingly supplied is he with all the elements of character for a Chief Magistrate, that I feel myself quite incapable of an unbiased comparison between him and any other candidates for the Presidency.

With great regard, your friend,

GERRIT SMITH.

Gen. Hancock and the Texas Unionists.

From the Evening Post, Feb. 13.

In a private letter a strong and constant Unionist, of Texas, personally known to us, says: "The recent visit of Gen. HANCOCK to this State resulted in dropping a fice of large dimensions into the rebel car. Gen. HANCOCK does not propose to interfere with the removal of rebels from office, and the appointment of loyal men made during the administrations of Gens. SHERIDAN, GRIFFIN and MOWER. He will not remove competent and loyal men from office to make room for rebels. He holds that the civil law ought to be supreme, and if the civil officers cannot perform their whole duty without his help, he will help them; and if they are unfaithful or slack in the performance of their duty, he will promptly remove them, and put men in their places who will be faithful, prompt and energetic. The rebels flocked to him, and expected him to 'pitch in,' and give them all the offices they asked. But when he announced that he would appoint no man who could not take the oath, you can imagine their disappointment. One of them said he 'couldn't see any difference between HANCOCK and any other Radical!' The rebellious feeling is almost as strong as ever; but it is only in words. Time is sensibly modifying their bitterness, though there is much room for improvement yet."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Great Suffering from Destitution in the City—Relief Proposed.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Your readers are somewhat aware what a terrible season this is for the City poor. But they cannot know its full severity. Thousands of people are without work—as the depression in business reaches of course to the very bottom of the social scale—and rent and the prices of all articles of food are excessively high. The greatest sufferers are not the street beggars, nor even the unfortunate inmates of the station and other houses. The bitter cold and hunger attack most keenly hundreds of quiet, lonely families, who cannot beg, and are passed over by public charity. Such persons are widows with small children, or women living alone, or boys and girls abandoned and supported by the kindness of poor neighbors. They strive day by day in vain to find some means of livelihood; they consume all their earnings; they pawn article after article of necessity, and become poorer and poorer. These freezing nights, the cold steals in with terrible power into their wretched rooms, where no fire has been for the day, and almost numbs life itself.

Our visitors and teachers find families where there has been scarce any fire for the twenty-four hours, and where grown persons and children are huddled up under bits of carpets and old comforters to keep warm during the day. Hundreds of children come to our schools who have not a morsel of food till the noon meal.

These people are not "the bummers and revolvers" of the City, so well-known to the Police; they are honest and industrious, but ignorant and unfortunate people. They are able to work and unwilling to beg. How shall they be relieved in this severe crisis?

In connection with the Industrial Schools of the Children's Aid Society, I have often, in former years, tried during the Winters a simple plan of charity, (when special means were afforded,) which has been very successful. The great point is to help the poor so as not to make them poorer. Pauperism is worse than suffering. We must give in such a way as not to undermine self-respect and independence. Each of our schools is a nucleus of charity and sympathy among a wide number of honest, destitute families. If means be given us for this purpose, we entrust to the teachers to distribute a certain amount of work—say plain sewing—at fair rates of pay, among these poor women—widows or mothers. The clothes made—say shirts or children's garments—are afterward given to destitute families. The only expense is the cost of the material, bought at wholesale prices, and then, using our own machinery, we at once afford aid to hundreds of honest, needy families who are willing to work, and, at the same time, we clothe naked children. We have also at certain times (where special donations have been supplied) bought coal at wholesale price, and resold to these poor creatures at half the cost, and thus made a little money go a great way in supplying fuel, without producing any of the feeling and conditions of pauperism.

If any gifts are sent to me for this purpose, at this time, they may be sent to "Children's Aid Society, No. 8 East Fourth-street, City," with the words "for poor families."

C. L. BRACE, Secretary.

Tenement-House Owners in Trouble.

The order of Judge BARNARD in the Supreme Court, inforcing compliance with the amended laws as to fire-escapes on tenement buildings, has created a panic among the owners of this kind of real estate. With many of these the impression prevailed that somehow or other they would succeed in escaping the necessary outlay on their buildings. Many utterly disregarded the notices of S. W. MACGREGOR, the Superintendent of Buildings, while others relied upon their own interest or that of their friends to "pull them through" the little difficulty with the loss of nothing more valuable than the time expended in a pleasant chat with the gentleman in office. As the former were bitterly disappointed, so it would seem has the latter been. The applications of old friends for immunity for themselves or their neighbors have resulted only in the receipt of the cold shoulder from the Superintendent. In this matter of life and death Mr. MACGREGOR knows no friend but the law, and this he is inforcing with most commendable firmness. For several days his office in Fourth-avenue has been crowded by numbers who, on some plea or other, have sought to evade the law. Warm friends of his he has not had of late years, and who own a house or two, now drop in to express expression to their anxiety about the state of his health and to ask incidentally if those notices they received really mean as much. They go away enlightened, and set to work to erect fire-escapes upon their buildings.

The manner in which the tenement-house owner, DUFFY, succeeded in delaying the enforcement of the law no doubt lent courage to that class of owners who care much for rents and but little for human lives. These paid no attention whatever to the thirty days' notice given them until driven to the wall. Now they come by the hundred daily, asking for an extension of time to do the work, and, as a consequence, the Superintendent's levees are well attended, if not the most agreeable of reunions. For the benefit of those who may not be quite clear as to the powers invested in the Superintendent in this matter of fire-escapes, we reprint from an article of Monday last, the 3d inst., the law of 1867 requires "fire-escapes to be placed on all buildings in the City of New-York, which are built to accommodate four or more families above the first story—the fire-escapes to be approved by the Superintendent of Buildings, the locality of buildings and their height to form no exception to this rule." From it will be seen the law makes no exception in favor of buildings finished prior to that date.

In many cases, besides those already tried and decided upon, the thirty days' notice to provide the escapes have expired. These have been promptly put into the hands of the District-Attorney, and this will be the course of Mr. MACGREGOR in every instance where the law is disobeyed, in which course he is sustained by the popular voice. Following are the cases now in the hands of the District-Attorney, by whom they will be brought, as the others were, before the Supreme Court:

No. 338 West Twenty-first-street—A workshop four stories high, with operatives employed above first floor. Not provided with a proper stairway to the roof, or fire escape. Owner, W. H. SMITH.

Nos. 508 to 514 inclusive West Forty-second-street—The American Meter Company, four stories high, and occupied by a large number of operatives. Wants a fire escape.

No. 677 Eighth-avenue, four-story building, 43 feet 6 inches high, store on the first floor, and a large number of families above. No fire escape; no stairs leading to the roof. J. G. KORN, owner.

Nos. 413 to 427 West Thirty-first-street. Paper-staining factory, 50 feet in height, varying from four to five stories; a large number of operatives employed. No fire escape. WHITING, YOUNG & Co.

North side of Fifty-sixth-street, 200 feet west of Tenth-avenue, 35 feet high. Window-shade manufactory. No fire-escape. GRAW & BRO., owners.

No. 406 Eighth-avenue, four stories high; tenement-house. No fire-escape. NATHAN GOLDSMITH, owner.

No. 109 East Fifty-ninth-street, four story brick building, 40 feet high; tenement-house, occupied by more than four families above first floor. No fire-escape or stairs leading to roof. EDWARD S. EMMETT, supposed owner.

South side Fifty-fifth-street, 400 feet east of Eleventh-avenue; four story tenement-house, 43 feet high. No fire-escape. CHAS. LOHR, owner, notified Aug. 24, 1867.

No. 330 Henry-street, (rear building,) five story building, 50 feet high; ten families, eight of whom are above the first floor. No fire-escape or stairs.

The Proposed Extension of Church-street.

The following communication has been addressed to the Common Council by the Mayor. It will probably be acted upon at the meeting of the Board on Saturday next:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1868.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: The assessment for the opening of Church-street, from Fulton to Morris streets, having been confirmed by the Supreme Court, it is no longer necessary or profitable to discuss its justice, or the propriety or policy of the measure. By operation of the statute, the order of confirmation is final and conclusive as well upon the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, as upon the owners, lessees and persons interested in the lands and premises affected by it, and the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty are seized in fee of all said lands and premises. At the request of owners and lessees of property affected by the proposed opening, I recently asked the opinion of the Counsel to the Corporation whether any further action of the Common Council was necessary to warrant the actual opening of the street. He replied, under date of Jan. 18, 1868, that it was not necessary, and that in his judgment the Street Commissioner was clothed with the requisite authority. For the purpose, I presume, of saving any question as to regularity, the Street Commissioner, on the 31st of January, 1868, addressed a communication to the Common Council, urging upon them to designate a day for the actual opening of the street, and suggested that the 1st of May next would meet with the approbation of the largest number of the owners and lessees of the property affected. I find, upon examination, that by chapter 210 of the laws of 1813, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty may suspend the opening of any street for such time or times as they shall think proper, not exceeding fifteen months in the whole, after the confirmation of the report of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment. It would seem, therefore, from this law, that the Common Council cannot, either by acting or omitting to act, suspend the opening of Church-street beyond about the 1st day of May, 1869, which would be about fifteen months from the date of the confirmation by the Supreme Court of the Commissioners' report. It is of great importance to the owners and lessees of property on Church-street to know precisely when this opening is to take place. Until that fact shall be officially communicated they cannot make any arrangements for the use and occupation of the property. It is not right that they should be left in this state of uncertainty. It may be of but very little importance to them whether the day may be fixed as May 1, 1868, or May 1, 1869; but it is of great importance to them to know the date at once. In view of the above suggestions, I respectfully ask, on behalf of the persons interested, that the Common Council will take some immediate action in the premises; and inasmuch as the only question now is when the work shall be commenced, I respectfully suggest, as already done by the Street Commissioner, that it should be as early as the 1st of May, 1868. This would not only meet the wishes of the property owners, but it would furnish early employment to large numbers of people who are now without work or the means of subsistence. I trust that the honorable the Common Council will not fail to see the importance of taking early action upon these suggestions, and thus relieve the owners and lessees of the property affected from their present very great embarrassment.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor.

Proposed Elevated Railway.

The plan for an elevated railway in this City, as submitted by Mr. E. M. BARNUM, includes also a parcel-express and pneumatic-dispatch. In the construction of this railway it is proposed to place at the top of the columns between the rails a wrought-iron sectional tube, about fifteen inches in diameter, to be used for transmitting letters and smaller parcels, from Wall-street to Harlem. It is claimed that this road can be built with great expedition and comparatively light cost; in fact, that a double track can be built from Wall-street to Harlem in one hundred days. A high average rate of speed can be obtained by reason of uniform stoppages and the ability to run up to each station with maximum power and speed. These railways can be erected in the narrowest streets as easily as in avenues, and with as little obstruction to light as to local business. The plan shows a deep, plain rail, with smooth and narrow steel face, upon which neither stick, stone, snow nor ice can find a resting place; the wheels made with wider flanges on the inner side, and fitting loosely, get securely between the rails. Steam is to be used as the propelling power, and it is thought that for this purpose dummy engines of about four-horse power, and occupying no more space than a cabinet sewing-machine, can easily be provided. On the avenues, where elevated railways should be built, second-story occupants will hold the same relation to the street that first story occupants do in other streets. The routes proposed for the first road extend on the east side of Broadway, beginning at the foot of Broad-street; thence up Broad to Nassau; thence through Nassau to Chatham; thence up the Bowery to Cooper Union, and thence with branches along Third and Fourth-avenues to Harlem. On the west side of Broadway, through West Broadway to Canal; thence by the most practicable route to Sixth-avenue; thence along Sixth-avenue to Thirty-fourth-street; thence with branches, one on the avenue to Central Park, and the other along Broadway and Ninth-avenue to Manhattanville. In the construction of these elevated railways no interference whatever will occur to the tracks of passing cars of any surface roads on the same routes.

It is urged that this railway secures an entire independence of the street. In place of lamp posts and awning posts, a series of lamp brackets and awning-frame supports will be

it was a few months ago, which is accounted for by the disposition of men and women to wear Arctic shoes or well-lined rubbers as a substitute for the heavy and stoutly-made boots and gaiters that were worn in former seasons. This change in foot-gear, of course, lessens the demand for work.

COÖPERATIVE BUILDERS' ASSOCIATION.—Some of the carpenters of Morrisania, Melrose, Mott Haven and North New-York have formed themselves into a coöperative builders' association, and are prepared to take and execute building and the repairing of buildings in all its branches. They expect, under the coöperative system, to be able to do work for ten per cent. less than has hitherto been paid.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Young Men's Christian Association gave a reception Wednesday evening, at their rooms corner of Twenty-second-street and Fifth-avenue. On the walls were displayed pictures by BIERSTADT, HUNTINGTON, KENSETT, BRADFORD, LANG and others. The large gathering was entertained by some excellent instrumental and vocal music.

PEITHOLOGIAN SOCIETY.—The sixty-second anniversary of the Peithologian Society, one of the literary associations of Columbia College, will be held at the Academy of Music to-morrow evening. The occasion is always a pleasant one and largely attended.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

CAPTURE OF AN OLD BURGLAR.—Roundsman Rison, of the Forty-first Precinct, succeeded in making an important arrest yesterday, in the person of a young colored man named GRANBY ROBBINS, alias Richards, alias George Johnson, who is charged by CHARLES BROWNE, negro, residing at No. 70 Laurens-street, with having stolen from him two overcoats, while both were boarding in the same house, in November, 1866. ROBBINS, it is alleged, burglariously entered a jewelry-store in Hanover-street, near Court, Boston, in company with two men, named HOGAN and FLUSHING, both of whom were arrested, tried, convicted, and sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the States Prison. It would appear, from disclosures made by BROWNE, that he was well aware of the part ROBBINS had taken in the Boston robbery, but never mentioned the matter until his own property had been stolen. In the prisoner's trunk was found a letter from his sister, advising him to keep out of the State of New-York until the burglary had blown over. ROBBINS made a full confession of the part taken by him in the Boston burglary.

THE WILLIAMSBURG DISPENSARY.—Dr. H. P. HARDCASTLE last evening submitted the following report to the Board of Trustees: Patients treated during the month of January, 394; of whom 156 were males and 238 females, of the following nativities: United States, 187; Ireland, 179; England, 3; Germany, 20; Scotland, 5. Diseases: heart, lungs and throat, 76; nervous, 15; skin, 34; head, 17; abdomen, 34; rheumatism, 26; eye and ear, 6; fevers, 13; urinary, 7; abscess, 9; minor surgery, 129. Prescriptions, 917.

ATTACK ON A POLICE OFFICER.—Late Wednesday evening Officer CURRAN, Forty-fourth Precinct, attempted to arrest two men named JAS. MCCABE and PATRICK DALTON for drunkenness and disorderly conduct in Carrol-street, near Myrtle-avenue. They offered some resistance, but CURRAN succeeded in securing MCCABE. Officer RIBBANE came to his assistance and seized DALTON, who was endeavoring to assault CURRAN. A struggle ensued, which finally resulted in the inebriate parties' walking peaceably to the Station-house. The prisoners were held to await examination before Justice CORNWELL.

THE DEPOSITORS IN THE FARMERS' AND CITIZENS' BANK TO HAVE A DIVIDEND.—Yesterday afternoon the Committee appointed by the depositors in the Farmers' and Citizens' National Bank to wait upon the Washington authorities and urge a distribution of the assets among them, telegraphed that they were successful, and that a dividend will be paid on the 20th inst. This intelligence created the liveliest satisfaction among the hitherto despondent depositors.

CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY.—Judge BENEDICT will, on Saturday next, charge the Grand Jury in the United States Circuit Court, Eastern District.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—FRIDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned to 24th inst.

OYER AND TERMINER.

No calendar till 17th inst.

CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
1369—Reid et al. vs. Stewart.	3709—Duplex Steel Boiler Mfg. Co. vs. Gordon.
1813—Ledwick vs. Carver.	3737—Mills, Jr., ex'r., &c., vs. Rosengarden.
2653—Cocks vs. Munger et al.	3801—Parish vs. Dengal.
2705—Raphael vs. Conant.	3855—Puleston et al. vs. Wilson et al.
2911—Mills et al. vs. Wolf et al.	3899—Pott et al. vs. Piatt.
3037—Edson et al. vs. Irwin.	3903—Second Nat. Bank vs. Strong et al.
3049—Russell et al. vs. Wadsworth.	4007—Parish vs. Colton.
3091—Vogt vs. Harnity.	4015—Richert vs. Gebhardt.
3095—Brown vs. Cassidy.	4035—Bennett et al. vs. Price.
3247—Kerr vs. Churchill, impl'd.	4057—Gedney vs. Luthy.
3373—Zacharias vs. Volkening.	4065—Buckley et al. vs. Broadhead.
3490—Becer vs. Jardine.	4081—McClave et al. vs. Strauss.
3501—Lockwood vs. Bertolet, impl'd.	4091—Cressy vs. Adams.
3517—Speargnts vs. Swift.	4097—Bufford et al. vs. Goddard.
3521—Rockville Nat. B'k vs. Kelly Mfg. Co.	4099—Milnor vs. Bracher.
3637—Scribner vs. Elmer.	4103—Halsey vs. Kampe.

Part II.—Held by Mullen, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
2030—Edwards et al. vs. Davis et al.	3470—Stockton et al. vs. Wright et al.
2038—Pilson vs. Copoutt.	3628—Nat. Park Bank vs. Campbell et al.
2054—Nat. Shoe and Leather Bank vs. Carson et al.	3664—Ross, Jr., vs. Bray.
2612—Field vs. Devlin et al.	3716—Colton et al. vs. Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company.
2640—Kessel vs. Albetes et al.	3728—Wicks et al. vs. Ransom et al.
2728—Torrihon vs. Lillie.	3746—Bingham vs. Ten Eyck, &c.
2766—Southmayd et al. vs. Selkirk.	3796—Newton vs. Baldwin.
2850—Hoffner vs. Broadwell.	3842—Cort vs. Clark et al.
2860—Obersky et al. vs. Bayersdorfer.	3866—Bradley vs. De Lavalette.
2862—Obersky et al. vs. Bayersdorfer.	3898—Felton vs. Bakerjet al.
3176—Olhvett et al. vs. Reed.	3908—Andrews vs. Baker et al.
3186—Tilt et al. vs. Wolfsohn.	3910—Barrett et al. vs. Strauss.
3222—Hausmann vs. Jackson et al.	4052—Winthrop et al. vs. Hanlon et al.
3230—Milnor vs. Knox.	4064—Parish vs. Kerrigan, Jr.
3288—Gonser et al. vs. Lovelace.	3542—Lee vs. Gregory et al.
3418—Mills et al. vs. Ireland.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—PART III.

Held by Hogeboom, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
2731—Egan vs. McGuire.	3652—Lehman vs. McLaughlin.
1594—Piatt vs. Sagendorph.	3678—Hamilton vs. Martin et al.
1595—Same vs. Same.	3701—Hamilton vs. Martin et al.
1959—Same vs. Same.	
2300—Allen vs. Hull.	3753—Barnett vs. Morant, impleaded.
2562—Colton et al. vs. Lane et al.	3869—Housman et al. vs. Van Praag et al.
2675—Rhodes et al. vs. Hannahs.	3871—Bruce et al. vs. Gorden.
2777—Gardner vs. Deutsch et al.	3877—Wellman vs. Sterne et al.
2809—Shears et al. vs. Bates et al.	3994—Townshend vs. Tietjen.
2838—Lester vs. Union Manuf. Co.	4016—Hutchison et al. vs. Levy.
2855—Broadwell vs. Hoffner.	4028—McDonald vs. Wicks et al.
2883—Leaman et al. vs. Liederer.	4060—Holmes et al. Trajer et al.
2939—Charter Oak Life Ins. Co. vs. Gevan.	4066—Bayley vs. Phelps.
2948—Hubbard vs. Foote et al.	4078—Stock vs. Sterne.
2999—McDonald vs. Wicks et al.	4098—Ninth Nat. B'k vs. Levy et al.
3046—N. Riv. B'k of N. Y. vs. Bradley.	

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Demurrers.

Nos.	Nos.
27—Fisher et al. vs. King et al.	41—Sturgis vs. Muxlow, impleaded, &c.
28—Fisher et al vs. Fowler, impl'd, &c.	49—Howell, Jr., et al. vs. Hoagland et al.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.	Nos.
95½—Sherman vs. Parish.	114—Sanders vs. Corwin.
96—Parish vs. Sherman et al.	115—Goodwin et al. vs. B. & O. R. R. Co.
99—Way. Nat. Bank vs. Halsey et al.	116—Waterbury vs. Bradley, &c., et al.
100—Miller, &c., vs. Same.	118—Bunker vs. Bunker, ex'r.
103—Elkins vs. Page et al.	119—Goulding, receiver, vs. Blossom.
104—Newberger vs. Same.	120—Murphy vs. Duncan.
112—Goodwin vs. Sharkey et al.	121—Smith vs. Smith et al.
113—Same vs. Same.	
113½—Percival vs. Gilman et al.	

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Case.

No. 152—McDermott vs. McDermott.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Barbour, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
2647—Wood vs. DeCamp.	3689—Toledo, Logansport & N. I. R. R. Co. vs. Hawkes.
3461—Ramaley vs. Leland et al.	3691—Levy vs. Hammond.
3520—Lanier vs. Wyman et al.	3693—Colt vs. Sixth-av. R. R. Co.
3528—Ripley vs. Jerome.	3695—Fisher vs. Schirmer et al.
3545—Sulzbacher et al. vs. Rettech et al.	3697—McCartney vs. N. Amsterdam Fire Ins. Co.
3560—Schemmerhorn vs. Am. Emigrant, Aid, &c., Society.	3699—Solomon vs. Central Park N. & E. R. R. R. Co.
3583—Adelsberger vs. Schlaefer.	3701—Steen vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
3587—Janeway vs. Levy, &c.	

Part II.—Adjourned to Monday next.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

Part II.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
647—Bird vs. Pond.	986—Arnold vs. Bedford.
656—Franklin Mfg. Co. vs. Star Fire Ins. Co.	991—Hurich vs. Wiommer.
666—Kaiser vs. Kailman.	909—Burke vs. Nat. Steam Nav. Co.
670—Fiske vs. Thatcher et al.	917—Alart vs. Wheelwright.
	881—Drake et al. vs. Gorman et al.
807—Bixby vs. Kerr.	982—Kelly vs. Kerr.
805—Thompson vs. Burns et al.	949—Earle vs. Cohen.
810—Kennedy et al. vs. Stephens et al.	377—Marshall, Jr., vs. Trasko, &c.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
112—King vs. Parker.	150—Jordan vs. Kelly.
26—Dunn vs. Lloyd.	151—Caldwell vs. Gotzberger.
132—Finnan vs. Mallory.	152—Elting vs. Cassar.
137—Ammerman vs. Voege.	—Same vs. Same.
138—Scrymser vs. Green.	—Same vs. Same.
139—Green vs. Brown.	153—Bieber vs. Lyons.
140—Hammett vs. Nicholson.	154—Estabrook vs. Polley.
142—Heineman vs. Robb.	155—Valk vs. Burnett.
143—Wright vs. Holenback.	156—Goodsell vs. Dardenville.
144—Johnson vs. Muler.	
145—Schroeder vs. Babbit.	157—Forsyth vs. Quintard.
146—Muller vs. Holden.	158—Horen vs. Wheeler.
147—Jackson vs. Rushman.	159—Schmidt vs. Nauman.
148—Caldwell vs. Gottsberger.	160—Mass vs. Curtis.
149—Same vs. Same.	161—O'Hara vs. Carpenter.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Recorder Hackett presiding.

Adolph Pinck, grand larceny.
Catharine Gray, grand larceny.
John Eagan, grand larceny.
Wm. Ryan, George Brunt, grand larceny.
Wm. Findly, Wm. Morgan, grand larceny.
John Kelisher, burglary.
Daniel Hodner, Thomas Clancy, John Moore, James Walsh, Thomas Scarlet, burglary.
John A. McNamara, breaking jail.
Thomas P. Seecks, grand larceny.
Thomas Hadden, keeping unlicensed boarding-house.
Charles Mortimer, grand larceny from person.
Thomas Lynch, assault and battery, felony.
Charles Clancy, assault and battery, felony.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Held by Thompson, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
150—Becken vs. McMahon.	162—McNair vs. Cutter.
151—Schmidt vs. Rolis.	163—Olsen vs. Falleson.
152—Williams vs. Brest.	165—Behrman vs. Campbell.
153—McGibney vs. Parker.	
154—Maxwell vs. Murphy.	166—Williams vs. Bert.
155—Elford vs. Chappel.	167—Gunderson vs. Gunderson.
156—Dickinson vs. Simpson.	169—Hunter vs. Dickinson.
157—Norris vs. Campbell.	170—Howard vs. Howard.
158—Richards vs. Waite.	172— —— vs. ——.
159—Rohlholtz vs. Rohlholtz.	173— —— vs. ——.
160—Higgins vs. Hamilton.	137½—Forst vs. Dowdy.
161—Holohan vs. Campbell.	143—Dean vs. Beach.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

GOVERNMENT TAX ON RAILROAD BONDS—NATURE OF THE TAX—FOREIGN HOLDER—PAYMENT BY RAILROAD COMPANIES UNDER ACT OF JUNE 30, 1864.

Samuel Haight, plaintiff in error, vs. *The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company.*—Error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania.—The plaintiff holds one hundred of the defendants' bonds, of $1,000 each, payable Jan. 1, 1887, with interest coupons attached, at seven per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, and also a mortgage in the ordinary form, to secure the same, on a lot of ground in the City of Pittsburg. The interest coming to the plaintiff on these bonds is taxed by act of Congress of June 30, 1864, and the defendant is thereby required to pay the tax to the Government, and deduct that amount out of the interest coupons when paying them, "except when said companies may have contracted otherwise."

The defendants for several years pa'd the taxes required, and retained the amount from the plaintiff, in paying the coupons, and this suit is to recover the amount thus retained.

The plaintiff insists that the defendants have contracted to pay these taxes, because, in the condition of defeasance of the mortgage, it is provided that the mortgage shall be void on payment of the debt and interest, "without any deduction to be made for or in respect of any taxes, charges or assessments whatsoever."

The following opinion of the Court below states the facts of the case and the question of law involved: On the 10th of April, 1857, Samuel Haight and wife conveyed to the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company a lot of ground in the City of Pittsburg for $105,000. $5,000 was paid in hand, and for the residue of the purchase money Mr. Haight received 100 bonds of $100 each, with coupons attached, bearing seven per cent., payable semi-annually. These bonds are secured by mortgage on the premises, containing in the clause of defeasance the usual stipulation, "without any fraud or further delay, and without any deduction, defalcation or abatement to be made of anything for or in respect of any taxes, charges or assessments whatsoever." By the Internal Revenue law the interest upon those bonds is subject to a tax of five per cent. The bonds have nearly twenty years yet to run, and the mortgage, upon the above-recited clause, of which it is claimed the defendants have incurred the liability to pay this tax, could not be sued for foreclosure until a year and a day after the maturity of the bonds. As the mortgage is a mere security for the payment of the bonds and their accruing interest, their satisfaction would be its discharge. We must then recur to the coupons upon which property this suit is instituted: What are they but income? The annual profit upon the money is safely invested. There is no special contract to pay Government taxes upon the interest. The measure of the defendants' liability is expressed in the bonds as being debt and interest only. They have nothing to do with the taxes which the Government may impose upon the plaintiff for the interest payable to him. The clause in the mortgage cannot enlarge the duty which the mortgage was given to secure; that is, the payment of debt and interest. It is to be found in all mortgages, and if the doctrines contended for by the plaintiff be sound the standard by which the imposition of taxes should be regulated would be in proportion to a man's poverty and not his wealth, for the mortgager would be bound to pay not only his own taxes, but those of the mortgagee. It was admitted at the argument that the plaintiff, a citizen of New-York, paid no internal revenue tax on these bonds at the place of his residence. It, therefore, is no case of double taxation. It should be paid somewhere, and it was to meet investments like this in banks, railroads, insurance and other companies, that the 122d section of the act of '64 was passed. Congress enjoined it as a duty upon all such corporations to deduct and withhold from all payments on account of any interest or coupons and dividends due and payable, the tax of five per cent.; and provided that the payment of the same shall discharge the said companies from that amount of the interest or coupon, unless where said companies have contracted otherwise. And it was properly so provided, for citizens of the United States, resident both at home and abroad, sometimes forget the institutions in which their capital is invested.

The opinion of the Court is with the defendants, and instead of $2,010, judgment is ordered for plaintiff $540 admitted to be due, with interest from the 1st July, 1867.

Judgment accordingly.

The plaintiff appealed, urging that a careful examination of the 122d section of the act of the 30th June, 1864, shows that the tax imposed in it is intended to be laid on the thing, and not on the person or income. Its language includes foreigners, whether residing in the United States or not; therefore it is a tax on the thing and not on the person or the income as income, for Congress never taxes the person of foreigners, or the income of a foreigner resident abroad, unless by taxing the thing or property he owns in the United States. If it is a tax on the person or income it is unequal as between citizen and foreigner who resides abroad, for the citizen can, in his return of income, if above $600, take a credit for the tax, but the foreigner non-resident can get no credit as his income is not taxed. If it is a tax on income (as such) it is unequal in the most offensive cases, viz.: the citizen whose income exceeds $600, to the amount of the tax withheld by the railroad company can take a credit in his return of income therefor; but a citizen whose income does not exceed $600 will have to pay the tax and get no credit. The familiar rule of construction requires that this tax be construed as a tax on the thing, and not on the income, for thus only can all the provisions of the act stand; the contrary construction would repeal the principal provision of the 110th section, which forbids any tax or income, except in excess of $600. The provision "except where the company may have contracted otherwise," shows that it was not intended as a tax or income, for no railroad company would ever contract to pay the income tax of any person. The above remarks are applicable to the acts of 1865, 1866, 1867, but in the act of July 1, 1862, the words "except where the said company may have contracted otherwise" are omitted. It may also be remarked that the acts of 13th July, 1866, sec. 9, and March 2, 1867, sec. 122, declare that this duty of 5 per cent. shall be withheld from all persons, "including non-residents, whether citizens or aliens." This throws additional light on the intention of Congress, and confirms the interpretation that it was not income as income that was taxed, but the thing—viz., the interest, or coupon, or dividend. No argument is fairly deducible that this is a tax on income, from the fact that the person who has an income above $600 may deduct this tax from his income tax. All that can be justly remarked is, that Congress did not intend to levy a double tax. Therefore these taxes are not taxes on the income, but on the thing. And the defendant cannot deduct therefrom the interest due, for it has "contracted otherwise."

J. Knox for plaintiff in error. R. McKnight for defendant.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

United States vs. *Abner B. Newcomb.*—In this case, so long pending, and which has frequently been referred to in our columns, and in which the defendant, a United States Deputy Marshal, is charged with obstructing the ends of justice by receiving a bribe from a counterfeiter, the Commissioner has decided to commit the defendant for trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—FEB 13.

Before Judge Brady.

AN AUSTRALIAN YOUTH IN LIMBO FOR SLANDERING A NEW-YORK MERCHANT.

H. M. Wolf vs. *Isaac Abrahams,* alias *Isaac Moss.*—The defendant in this case, a youth of 19 years, whose real name is Isaac Moss, and whose father is said to be the richest man in Australia, made his appearance in the store of Huntom, Endicott & Wolf, of which firm plaintiff is a partner, about the 1st of January last, and called for the plaintiff, who at that time was a stranger to him. Plaintiff answered the summons, whereupon defendant introduced himself as lately from Australia, and after a few moments' pleasant conversation, left. Two or three days afterward he called at the store again, when Mr. Wolf was out, and after some conversation with his partners inquired of them if they knew anything about the antecedents of Mr. Wolf before they took him in as partner. They replied that Mr. Wolf had informed them he was from Australia, and had given them a history of his life there. Defendant thereupon said to them that Wolf was a swindler; that he "bolted" from Australia between two days, leaving his creditors in the lurch to the tune of £10,000. These and similar statements were repeated at a subsequent interview with plaintiff's partners, and gave rise to much suspicion and coolness between them and himself. Plaintiff pronounced the whole story a malicious fabrication, and in order to justify himself commenced a suit for slander against young Moss and had him arrested on the 22d ult., and committed to Eldridge-street Jail. The case came before the Court to-day on a motion by defendant's counsel to vacate the order of arrest; or, failing in that, for a reduction of the amount of bail, which was fixed at $5,000. During the discussion on the motion plaintiff's counsel stated that the defendant, since he had been in prison, had written a letter to plaintiff's partners saying that the statements made to them relative to the plaintiff were false, and made out of revenge. Counsel said that his client had no desire to prosecute this defendant, his only object being to vindicate his own character, and he offered to withdraw all further proceedings and consent to his discharge, provided the defendant would make an affidavit to the facts contained in this letter and pay all the costs of the suit thus far, including plaintiff's counsel fee of $250.

The Court advised that the affair be settled in this way, and the decision of the motion was reserved till Saturday, to give defendant's counsel an opportunity to submit the proposition to his client.

E. R. Dyett for plaintiff; Blair & Sage for defendant.

THE AMERICAN BANK DEFALCATION CASE.

The American Exchange Bank vs. Theodore H. Vultee.—On application of Blatchford, Seward & Griswold, in behalf of the American Exchange Bank, an order of arrest was issued yesterday by Judge BRADY, of the Court of Common Pleas, holding the defendant to bail in the sum of $50,000. This is the case of the defaulting assistant cashier of the American Exchange Bank, whose defalcations are said to amount to $60,000, for which amount this action is brought. Proceedings are also on foot to prosecute criminally.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—FEB. 13.

Before Judge Barrett and a Jury.

DAMAGES FROM A NORTH RIVER PIER—THE CITY LIABLE.

Allen R. Seaman vs. *The Mayor, &c., of New-York.*—This was an action to recover $1,800 damages sustained to a steamtug belonging to plaintiff, which was injured by running into a concealed pile which projected some fifteen feet under water from the end of Pier No. 46 North River. The steamtug was sailing up the river at a speed of eight or ten miles an hour, when the wheels struck the pile, and serious damage was done to the tug. Counsel for defendants claimed that inasmuch as the pier was leased to a steamship company, they, and not the City, were liable for the damage; but the Court did not sustain this view of the law, and the jury gave a verdict for the amount claimed.

Edward & Odell for plaintiff, Recorder Hackett for defendants.

W. H. Potter et al. vs. *Sarah J. Merritt.*—In this case, previously reported, which was a suit for brokers' commissions, the jury returned a sealed verdict for the plaintiffs for $250, the amount claimed.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Curtis and a Jury.

WHAT IS CONTRIBUTING NEGLIGENCE?

Homer vs. *Walters.*—The plaintiff, while a passenger upon a street car in Grand-street, between Columbia and Sheriff streets, in this City, on the 29th of July last, had one of his fingers cut off, and for this he claimed $500 damages. The case was tried at the last term of the Court, when the jury disagreed. It came on now for a second time. The proof showed that Homer was resting his left arm in one of the windows of the car, with his fingers projecting outside, and while in that position the defendant drove his horse and truck against, and it collided with the car. The wheel struck the plaintiff's finger. Motion was made when the plaintiff's case was rested for a non-suit, upon the ground that the plaintiff himself contributed to the injury by having his fingers outside of the car. Counsel were heard at length; the plaintiff's counsel insisting that it was a question for the jury. The Court held otherwise, and granted the motion. Complaint dismissed. Mr. Reavey for the plaintiff; Fabb & Shaw for the defendant.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 13.

By Judge Cardozo.

Sheridan vs. Salters; receiver appointed.
Pendleton vs. Eagan et al.; report confirmed.
The Same vs. Eagan et al.; report confirmed, and order granted.
Carman, Jr., vs. Moore; motion denied, costs to abide the event.
Lippman vs. Mandell et al.; motion granted with $7 costs of the motion.
Bruce et al. vs. Thomas Jones, trustee, &c.; injunction retained. The plaintiffs may have leave to amend as they may be advised without prejudice to the injunction; $10 costs to abide the event.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 13.

By Judge Jones.

A. W. Waterman vs. The State Insurance Company; motion of reference granted.
Mary J. Tucker vs. Jno. H. Meeks et al.; motion granted.
Geo. D. Bayard vs. Clark H. Sanborn; motion granted.
Augustus Nettlebohm vs. Leopold Tilman; motion granted.
Jennie B. Hilton vs. Geo. W. Niles et al.; motion for reference granted.
Robeet Sutter vs. Arabella Sutter; complaint dismissed.
Daniel M. Boyd vs. Philip Frankenheimer; motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 13.

By Judge Brady.

Cressy vs. Elkins; order will be discharged; see opinion.
Kelly vs. Sackett; motion denied but without costs.
Same vs. Same; order settled.
Kennedy vs. Bradley; order settled.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

There were but seventeen cases on the calendar, and they were disposed of as follows: Edward Jones, assault and battery, remanded for sentence; Henry Buckley, petit larceny, two months Penitentiary; James Pumfert and George Conway, petit larceny, acquitted; George McKinley, petit larceny, remanded for sentence; James Lee, petit larceny, acquitted; Wm. Bogart, (colored,) cruelty to animals, fined $10; Thos. Quinnings, (colored,) petit larceny, four months Penitentiary; Garret P. Wright, assault and battery, acquitted; John Harding, petit larceny, two months Penitentiary; John O'Neill, petit larceny, acquitted; Samuel Wood, assault and battery, sentence suspended; Wm. Laconta, petit larceny, remanded for sentence. One case of cruelty to animals and four of assault and battery were continued.

OVERLOADING STREET CARS.

JOHN DEMPSEY, a conductor on the Fourth-avenue line, was arraigned on a charge of cruelty to animals, in overloading his car with passengers. The accused asked for an adjournment, and in passing upon the request, Justice DOWLING remarked that the case was one of a class difficult for the Court to pass upon in the absence of a statutory law regulating the number of passengers each car should be allowed to carry, and suggested that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals should endeavor to secure the passage of such a law. Mr. BERGH, in reply to the suggestion of the Court, said that last Winter he had gone to Albany and used every effort to secure the passage of such a law, but had been treated with contempt, and the draft which he had prepared thrown into the waste basket. He made this statement, as he had also instituted the recent prosecutions against conductors and drivers, in order to clear the Society of any charge of not having made every exertion to put an end to the barbarous manner in which human beings, no less than dumb brutes, are treated on the street railroads of the metropolis. After some remarks by the Court and Mr. BERGH as to the effect of the recent decisions in similar cases in the Court of General Sessions as establishing an interpretation of the law, the case was continued until next Thursday.

A BELLIGERENT OYSTERMAN.

Mrs. Bertha Atkins, a young and rather handsome lady, charged Garret P. Wright, a gentleman of patriarchal appearance, with having assaulted her on the 31st of January. There was a vast array of witnesses on both sides, and the case being managed by the peculiar species of lawyer haunting this Court, was so far drawn out as to become an intolerable bore to everybody but the contestants. Mrs. Atkins, it appears, having purchased some oysters at the foot of Tenth-street, had put them on the front platform of a West-street car. Wright rushed from his scow and seized the basket containing them, as his property. A scuffle ensued, Mrs. Atkins and Wright both clinging to the basket—the lady having her collar and fur tippet torn from her neck and her hand badly cut, while Wright came off the field scathless, notwithstanding that as many oystermen swore "she made a dive for Capt. Wright's whiskers." These hirsute appendages of a snowy whiteness hung down not to the skirts of his garments, but sufficiently far to have given the lady great leverage had she caught hold of them. The testimony was of that entertaining sort where witnesses swear directly contrary to each other in describing the same transaction, and where it is absolutely certain one half of them must be mistaken. A sufficient quantity of this kind of matter having been produced, Wright was acquitted, the Court holding that he had been engaged in an effort to reclaim his property.

SEEING TOO MUCH.

Robert Steopel, the celebrated orchestra leader, charged that he had been assaulted by Edward Jones. Going home one night when in Second-avenue, near Thirty-sixth-street, Jones had stolen up behind, dealt him a blow on the head, snatched his cane from his hand, and unconcernedly continued his walk until it was brought to a close by the intervention of a policeman. Mr. Steopel said that he thought his assailant was drunk, and hardly conscious of what he had done. Jones, whose eyes were veiled in the deepest hues, as though somebody had been assaulting him, being asked what he had to say in explanation of matters, said he saw Mr. Steopel as he thought being taken in by two policemen, and he thought he would help him, and he reckoned he must have hit the wrong man. As Mr. Steopel was alone and not another person in sight anywhere, Jones had evidently seen too much, and was found guilty and remanded for sentence.

A HEAVY SENTENCE.

JOHN O'NEILL, convicted at the Tuesday session of assault and battery, and remanded, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment in the Penitentiary and to pay a fine of $50.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE—BROOKLYN—FEB. 13.

Before Commissioner Newton.

POST-OFFICE EMBEZZLEMENT.

William L. Judson was again brought before the Commissioner on the charge of having embezzled letters containing money from the Post-office. He waived a preliminary investigation and was held in the sum of $5,000 to await the action of the Grand Jury. Mayor Kalbfleisch and Ex-Mayor Hall acted as bail.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—FEB. 13.

Before Judge Thompson, Aldermen Guck and Whitney.

LIBEL SUIT.

Mary Anne Deane vs. *Moses S. Beach.*—The plaintiff is a lady better known as Miss Minnie Boker, and she sues Moses S. Beach, late proprietor of the *Sun,* for damages to character, alleged to have been sustained by her having been libeled in defendant's paper. The case is set down for hearing to-morrow. The counsel for Mrs. Deane are Mathew McMahon and Ex-Gov. Lowe; for Mr. Beach, Messrs. Beebe, Deane and Donohue.

Aldermen Guck and Whitney then left the bench, and Judge Thompson sat alone for the disposal of the civil business.

ACTION TO RECOVER FURNITURE.

Thomas S. Little vs. *D. V. Peters.*—This action was brought to recover the sum of $2,000, value of furniture alleged to have been wrongfully detained from plaintiff by defendant. This property Peters refused to give on the ground that he had a lien on it for board due by plaintiff. The defendant is proprietor of the Pierrepont House in Montague-street, and at the close of last year let some rooms to Mr. Little who furnished them himself, and also boarded in the house. Rather suddenly, however, he went to the country with his family and sent for the furniture, which was refused on the ground that defendant had a lien on it, and that the agreement was for a specified time; that he was leaving before the expiration of the term, and in so doing he was (in accordance with another part of the agreement,) to pay $100 a week. Plaintiff denied that he had ever made any such agreement. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff.

BROOKLYN COURT OF SESSIONS—FEB. 13.

Before Judge Troy, Justices Hoyt and Voorhies.

AN ALLEGATION THAT WAS NOT SUSTAINED.

The People vs. *Richard Willis.*—The prisoner was a middle-aged, respectable-looking man, and was charged with having seduced a young woman named Catherine Dondy, on the promise of making her Mrs. Willis. The prosecuting witness was the first person examined, and she deposed that she became acquainted with the defendant some two and a half years ago; since their first introduction he visited her three or four times a week for about a year, at her residence; he frequently spoke to her of marriage, and promised to make her his wife by the 1st of last May. Witness then told how the prisoner effected her ruin, and said that she allowed him to carry out his vile object because he was so persistent in his attentions to her. By direction of the Judge the jury found the prisoner not guilty, and he was consequently discharged.

ASSAULT.

The People vs. *Margaret Elliot.*—The prisoner was indicted for having, on the 14th of August last, struck Annie Zimmerman on the head with a child's barrow. Both parties resided at New-Lotts and had frequent quarrels, the last of which resulted in the present prosecution. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for thirty days, or to pay a fine of $15 and give bail in the sum of $250 to keep the peace.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 13, 1868.

$50,000	U. S. 5s. '81, R.	119	530	Mer. U. Ex.	36
51,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '62	108	300	do	36⅛
4,000	do	108⅛	310	do	36¼
2,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20, C., '62	111½	115	N. Y. Cen. R.	134
15,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65 new	108	1200	do	134¼
1,000	do	108	500	do	134⅛
3,000	do	107⅞	100	do ...s30	134⅛
52,500	U. S. 5-20s, C., '67 New Issue	108	5	do	133½
2,500	do	108⅛	800	Erie R.	76½
5,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40, C.	105⅛	3800	do	76⅛
4,000	do	104	200	do ...2d call	76½
3,000	Tenn. St. 6s. ex-c.	64⅞	200	do	76⅝
40,000	Tenn. 6s. new	60	200	Erie Pref.	81⅞
10,000	do ...b30	60⅛	100	do	81⅞
10,000	Virginia 6s. x-c	45⅜	300	Harlem R.	129½
5,000	do	45⅞	100	Long Island R.	45½
5,000	N. Car. 6s. ...x-c	51⅞	8	N. Y. & N. H. R.	140
1,000	Mo. St. 6s.	105⅛	500	Reading R.	95
50,000	do	104	1000	do	95⅛
5,000	Ga. St. 7s.	86½	200	do ...s30	94⅞
4,000	Erie 1st M.	104⅞	200	M. S. & N. I. R.	93⅝
1,000	Erie 3d M.	100½	100	do	93⅝
500	Ill. Cen. Bs.	115	100	Mich. Cen.	113¾
2,000	Tol. & W. 1st Ex.	91	55	Panama R.	315
5,000	Tol. & W. 2d.	79¾	200	Clev. & Pitts.	97¼
20,000	do	80¾	100	Chic. & N. W.	61¾
12,000	Gr. W. R. 2d M.	77	700	do	61¼
1,000	Cl. & Pitts. 3d M.	96	300	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	75⅜
2,000	Cl. & Pitts. 4th M.	77	400	do ...b30	75½
1,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	97½	100	do	75½
2,000	Del., L. & W. 2d.	97¾	400	Cl. & Tol.	112½
500	Chic. & N. W. S. F. Bs. ...Small	94	400	do	112⅝
50	Bk. of Com'ce	117½	1400	do	113
100	do	118½	800	do	112⅞
50	Butch. & D. B'k	135	200	do	113
65	Am. Ex. Bk.	118	200	do	113⅛
15	Bank of N. Amer.	104½	400	do ...2d call	112¼
32	Merchants' Bk.	115¾	100	Chic. & R. I.	92
10	Shoe & L. Bk.	111	100	do	99⅛
12	Ninth National	103½	20	do	100
200	Canton Co.	61½	12	Cle., Col. & Cin. R.	107½
100	Mariposa Min. Co.	8	15	M. & P. D. C. 2d Pfd	92
300	Pacific Mail	110⅛	13	do ...2d call	92½
200	do	110½	51	Chic. B. & Q. R.	147
100	do ...s30	110½	100	M. & St. P. R.	50½
100	do ...b30	110½	100	Tol., W. & W.	47¾
200	Atlantic Mail	97¼	100	Tol., W. & W. Pf.	70½
100	do	97⅛	100	P., Ft. W. & C. ...b30	102
300	West. U. Tel	36¼	300	do	102
200	N. Y. Guano	12	200	do	101¾
10	Adams Ex. Co.	76	100	Alt. & T. H. R.	50⅛
300	do	76⅛	500	O. & Miss. R.	33⅛
400	do	76⅛	600	do	33
5	do	77	110	Clev. P. & Ash.	110
10	Amer. Ex. ...s30	73⅛	100	Chic. & Alt.	135
20	do	73½	500	Mar. & C. 1st Pr.	29
5	U. S. Ex. Co.	76	1200	do	30
			100	do	30½
			100	do ...2d call	31
			100	do	30¾
			100	H. & St. J. Pf. ...b30	75⅛
			100	Rens. & Sar. R.	81

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '62	111⅜	20	Am. Ex. Co.	72
4,000	U. S. 5-20s. C., '65, ...New	107⅞	10	do	71½
12,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '67 ...New Iss.	108	50	N. Y. Cen.	134
9,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C. '64	109	100	do	134¼
10,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40s. C.	104⅞	1000	do	134⅜
10,000	Tr. Not., 7 3-10s. 3d series	107⅝	1000	Erie R.	76½
1,000	Brook. 6s. W. L.	94¾	1700	do	76⅝
10,000	Tenn. 6s. new	60¼	100	Erie R., Pf.	81
11,000	do	60⅜	500	Reading R.	94⅞
10,000	Missouri 6s.	104⅜	68	Panama R.	315
43,000	do	104½	50	Chi. & N. West	61
5,000	Virginia 6s. ex c.	46	800	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	75¼
10,000	Grt. W. 2d M.	78¾	500	do ...b60	75½
20	Fourth N. Bk.	104	400	Clev. & Tol.	113½
300	Canton Co.	60	600	do	113¼
150	Pacific Mail	110⅜	5	Chic. & R. I. R.	98
100	Atlantic Mail	97⅛	20	do	100
100	do	97¼	100	Mil. & St. P.	50½
200	N. Y. Guano	12½	150	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	67¼
100	Mer. U. Ex.	35½	100	Tol., W. & W. Pf.	71
100	Adams Ex.	76	100	P., F. W. & C.	102⅛
50	do	76¼	400	Ohio & Miss. R.	32⅞
100	do	76⅛	100	New-Jersey Cen. R	116
			100	Chi. & Alt. R.	134½
			20	H. & St. J. Pf.	77
			100	Mar. & C. 1st Pf.	30¾
			200	do	31

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

10	Amer. Ex.	72½	160	Hud. R. R.	148½
50	do	73	2200	Reading R.	94¾
500	Adams Ex. Co.	76	1800	do	94⅝
100	do	76¼	500	do ...b3	94¾
50	U. S. Ex.	75½	200	do ...b10	94¾
300	Mer. U. Ex.	36	200	do ...s10	94⅝
500	Canton Co.	61⅛	100	Tol., W. & W.	47½
200	do ...b3	61⅜	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	66⅞
200	do ...s15	61⅜	800	do	67
100	do ...b10	61⅜	400	Ohio & M. R.	33⅛
100	do ...c	61⅛	200	do ...c	33⅛
200	Pacific Mail	110½	100	do ...s30	33⅛
100	At. Mail ...s10	97¼	100	do ...b15	33⅛
100	do	97⅛	400	do	33⅛
400	West. U. Tel.	36⅞	300	M. So. & N. I. R.	93⅝
100	do ...b30	36⅛	200	Clev. & Pitts.	96⅞
100	N. Y. C. R. ...ex-d	133⅞	100	Mich. Cen. R.	113⅛
200	do ...b10	133⅞	200	Clev. & Tol.	112
600	do	133⅞	100	do	112⅛
100	do ...b5	133⅞	200	do	112⅛
200	do	133⅞	300	do ...c	112⅛
400	Erie R.	76⅛	800	C., R. I. & P.	99⅛
2100	do	76⅛	200	do ...b10	99⅛
1100	do ...c	76⅛	300	do ...c	99⅛
200	do ...b10	76⅛	200	Chi. & N. W.	61⅜
300	do ...b3	76⅛	800	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	75½
200	do ...s10	76¼			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Adams' Ex.	76¼	100	Hudson R.	148½
200	do	76¼	1500	Reading R.	94⅝
20	Amer. Ex. Co.	72½	100	Mil. & St. P.	50½
20	do	72½	100	do ...c	50⅛
20	do	72	100	Mil. & St. Paul Pf.	67
20	Canton Co.	61⅛	200	P., F. W. & C.	101⅞
300	Pac. Mail	110⅜	100	do	102
500	Atlantic Mail	97⅜	500	do	102⅛
200	Wes. U. Tel ...b3	36⅛	500	Ohio & Miss. R.	32⅞
200	do	36⅛	100	do ...b15	32⅞
800	N. Y. Cen. ...x-d	133⅞	200	Mich. S. & N. I.	93⅝
200	do ...b10	133⅞	100	do ...b5	93⅝
200	do ...c	133⅞	100	do	93⅝
200	do ...s10	133⅞	200	Clev. & Tol.	113
300	do ...c	133⅞	100	do	112⅞
1500	do	133⅞	1200	do	112⅞
1200	Erie R.	76⅛	100	Chic., R. I. & P.	99
800	do ...b10	76⅛	1500	do	98⅞
500	do ...b3	76⅛	200	do ...e	98⅞
200	do ...s10	76⅛	800	Chic. & N. W. R.	61
400	do ...c	76⅛	100	do	60⅞
100	Erie Pf.	80⅛	500	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	75⅛
50	do	81	100	do ...b10	75⅛
100	do	80⅛	200	do ...c	75⅛
200	do	80⅛	300	do	75⅛

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Canton Co. ...s30	61	1600	Erie R.	76⅛
300	do	61⅛	300	do ...s3	76⅛
100	do ...b10	61⅛	400	do ...b10	76⅛
300	do ...s3	61⅛	500	do ...b3	76⅛
200	Pacific Mail	110½	100	do ...s10	76⅛
200	do ...b5	110⅜	100	Hud. Riv. R.	148⅝
200	Atlantic Mail	97	400	Reading R.	95
200	do	97⅛	200	do	95⅛
200	do	97⅛	100	Ohio & Miss. R. ...s30	32⅞
500	N. Y. Cent. ...x-d	134⅛	100	do	32⅞
200	do ...b10	134⅛	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	93⅝
300	do	134⅛	100	Ill. Cen.	138⅛
100	Tol., W. & W.	47½	400	Cleve. & Pitts.	96⅝
100	Mil. & St. Paul Pf	67	800	Clev. & Toledo	113
200	do	67⅛	100	Chic., R. I. & P. ...b10	98⅞
100	P., F. W. & Ch.	102⅛	200	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	75⅛

THURSDAY, Feb. 13—P. M.

The sales of Gold opened at 141⅝ ℘ cent. this morning, and gradually broke down, before 2 o'clock, to 140⅜ ℘ cent. There had previously been shown more courage on the part of the *bearish* interest in the Gold Room to follow the market down, and their sales were probably increased to-day by the Washington telegrams advising the explosion of the recent Impeachment threats. The Cash Gold, under these *short* sales, is less abundant than earlier in the week, and holders were able to carry over their balances at cheap rates of interest, 3 to 4 ℘ cent. The Foreign Exchanges were unusually quiet to-day, and in the absence of Cable news, (owing to a break in the land lines of telegraph down East) the Public Funds were also duller than yesterday, though without much change in price for the 1862s and 10-40s. The new 5-20s were a shade firmer early in the day, and 1867s sold at 103⅛@108⅛ ℘ cent., but at the 2 o'clock Government Board the general tameness of buyers was somewhat marked, and upon this some parcels of 1864s coupon and of other Gold-bearing Stocks were offered at a concession, probably for a *short* turn of a few days. The 1867s closed, however, 108 bid.

The State Bonds were again in demand. New York Bounty 7 ℘ cents. were better, and Tennessees in demand at 60¼@60⅜ ℘ cent. The Railway mortgages further advanced on sales of the Seconds of Great Western, of Illinois, and the seconds of Toledo and Wabash, and very full rates were bid for nearly all other descriptions, without inducing offers to sell.

In the Railway market on the Stock Exchange there was increased activity in New-York Central and Erie. There are conflicting rumors on the Street as to who or what party are moving in Erie for the present rise. One opinion is that the Treasurer of the Company is running *long,* for a turn of 2@3 ℘ cent. profit; another that he is largely *short,* and has provoked a large combination against him to put the price above 80 ℘ cent. He is said to have delivered on the Street a considerable lot of fresh certificates yesterday. This is not improbable, as under the recent order of the Board of Directors to capitalize the leased branches whenever the holders of the mortgages upon these branch or connecting and leased roads are willing to surrender them, dollar for dollar, we have reason to know $1,000,000 of the Bonds of the Bradford and Buffalo Road were not long since (on the previous rise in Erie Stock to 78⅛ ℘ cent.) converted into 10,000 new shares, of which we believe Mr. DREW owned 6,000 shares. The new stock was not then put upon the market, as the upward speculation suddenly broke down below 74 ℘ cent. This Bradford branch stands the Company in about $1,700,000. It was never, as far as we can discover, a lease proper to be made, and the new Directors, we believe, find it wholly unremunerative. As they are bound for 7 ℘ cent. interest on the Bonds, however, no further loss can come of turning them into their own Common Stock, whatever Wall-street purpose may have induced the conversion. If the last of the rumors about the present rise, referred to above, should prove true and a combination of strength is actually organized, (of which, however, we have no present conclusive evidence,) it would be safe to predict that some heavy blows will be dealt on both sides, and possibly carried beyond a mere fight on the Stock Exchange. In the Western Stocks there was a considerable business in Toledo, at a further advance of nearly 2 ℘ cent., and some large orders for Marietta and Cincinnati, (an event of rare occurrence of late in this Stock,) carried the price up from 26 to 31 ℘ cent. Fort Wayne was partially higher, while Rock Island and the two Northwest Stocks, and also the two St. Paul Stocks, were about the same as yesterday. Ohio and Mississippi dull and ½ ℘ cent. lower. The Express Companies fairly active; Western Telegraph dull; Pacific Mail steady at 110⅛@110½ ℘ cent.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night. The feature in the Railway market, as at the close yesterday, was the continued advance in New-York Central. Gold left off about 140⅞, and Bills on London 109⅝ ℘ cent.

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s	105	104⅞	Missouri	104⅜	104⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111¾	111⅝	Northwest	61	60⅞
U. S. Con. 5-20s	108	108	N. West Pref	75⅜	74⅞
N. Y. Central	133⅞	134⅜	Rock Island	99⅝	98⅞
Erie	75⅞	76	Fort Wayne	101½	101⅞
Hudson	148½	148⅜	W. U. Telegraph	36½	36¼
Reading	94⅝	95	M'chants' Union	34⅝	35⅝
Mich. Southern	93½	93¼	St. Paul Pref	66⅜	67
Ohio and Miss.	33	32⅝	St. Paul Com	50⅛	50
Pittsburgh	96½	96⅝	Pacific Mail	110⅜	109⅝
Toledo	111½	113	American Gold	141⅝	140⅞
Tenn 6s. new	60	60⅜	Bills on London	109⅝	109⅝

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent., 1868	140	5-20 coup., 1867	108
6 ℘ cent. coup., 1868	140¼	Oregon W. L., '81	107
6 ℘ ct. reg., 1881	111⅜	6 ℘ cent., reg., 1871	118⅛
500 & 1,000, 1881	111⅜	6 ℘ cent., coup., 1871	120
5-20 reg., 1862	108	10-40 reg	101¼
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	111⅜	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	104⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	108⅞	7 3-10 2d series	107⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	109¾	7 3-10 3d series	107⅝
5-20 coup., 1865, n. is.	107⅞		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Canal 7 ℘ c., 1870	102½	Illinois 6s. cou. 1879	99¼
N. Y. Reg'd B'y loan	108½	Illinois War Loan	99¼
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan. 1872	102	Indiana 5 ℘ c.	90
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan. 1873	102	Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1873	92½
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan. 1874	102	Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1878	93
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1875	102	Michigan 6 ℘ c. 1883	93
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan. 1877	102	Michigan 7 ℘ c. W. L.	100
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. B'y loan. 1878	102¼	Tennessee 6 ℘ c. ex-c.	64
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1874	96	Tennessee new bds	60½
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1881	102	Virginia 6s., n. b.	40½
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1886	102	Georgia 6s	68
Illinois C. bonds 1860	99¼	Georgia 7s, new bonds	80½
Illinois reg., 1860	99¼	North Carolina 6s	64
Ill. 6s, cou., '79 aft. 1860	99½	North Carolina 6s. x.c.	51
Ill. 6s. cou., '79 aft. 1862	99¼	North Car. 6s. n. b.	51
Illinois 6s, '79 aft. 1865	99¼	Mis. H. & St. Jo. is	86¼
Illinois 6s '79 aft. 1870	99¼	California 7s	13
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	99¼	Connecticut 6s	99½

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Manhattan	135	Pacific	160
Merchants	115	Bank of North Am'a	104
Mechanics'	119	Metropolitan	130¼
America	136	People's	130
City	170	Shoe and Leather	111
Phenix	105	Continental	101½
Fulton	158	Marine	140
Butchers' & Drovers'	130	Commonwealth	109
National	109	Impt'rs. & Traders'	119½
Merchants' Exch'ge	108½	Park	145¼
Seventh Ward	105	Manuf's & Merchants	102
State of New-York	110	Central National	104
Commerce	118	Fourth National	103½
Mechanics B'k Ass.	112	Ninth National	103
Ocean	102½	Oriental Bank	135
American Exchange	118		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	93	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	97½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	93½	Tol. & W. 1st Mort.	91
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	102	Tol. & W. 1st M. ex.	91
N. Y. Cen. 7's. con. 1876	131	Tol. & W. 2d M.	79¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1865-76	131	Tol. & W. Equip. bds	72
Erie 1st M. Ex.	104	Gt. Western 1st M. '68	95
Erie 7s. 2d ind. 1879	103	Gt. Western. 1st M. '88	87½
Erie 7s. 3d. ind. 1883	100	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	77
Erie 7s. 4th ind. 1880	94½	Gal. & Chi. extended	99
Erie 7s. 5th ind. 1888	92	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	101
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	93	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is.	94½
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	100	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	100½
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85	103	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	100½
Mich. C. n., 8 ℘ c. '69-'72	104	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	103
Mich. Cen. 1st M. '8s. '82	112	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch 2d M.	97½
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st M.	110	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	97½
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M.	93	Cleve. & P. 3d M., con.	96
N. Ind. Goshen Line. '68	98	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	76½
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p. c.	100	Chi. & Alton S. F.	100
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1870	115	Chi. & Alton S. F. 1st M.	101½
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	94½	Chi. & Alton S. F. in.	94½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	85	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	65½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	81¼	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	91¼
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	95	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	83
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.	86	Pennsula R. R. bonds	85
Con. 7 ℘ cent. conv.	86½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	89
Con. 7 ℘ cent. Exten. B.	85½	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	79
Con. 7 ℘ cent. 1st M.	87	Mar. & Cin. 1st M.	88
Han. & St. J. land gr'nts.	96	Chi. & Gt. East. 1st M.	78
Han. & St. J. con	85	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	95
Lack. & West'n. bds.	96	Bos., H. & Erie, 1st M.	65
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	97½		

The following surprising statement was made in the United States Senate a few days since by Mr. COLE, of California. The fact is unspeakably disgraceful to the Internal Revenue service of this City and Brooklyn:

"In support of what I have said in behalf of the officers on the Pacific side, I will call attention to a statement which I have received from the Treasury Department in reference to the whisky tax. The amount of tax upon whisky collected in the ten districts included within the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn—that is, the first nine districts of New-York and the Thirty-second District of New-York—reached last year the sum of $1,867,032. The amount collected in the San Francisco district, the first district in California, during the same period, was $1,803,458. *Nearly as much was collected in that one district as was collected in all the ten districts in New-York included in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn.*"

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Broome-st., n. s., between Bowery and Christie-st., 22.9x93.4x25x93.4	$12,000
Water-st., No. 261, 24.3x83x22.6x78.11	nom.
Water-st., No. 263, 24.5x85x22.6x?	nom.
Waverley-place and Macdougal-st., s. w. cor., 44x97	36,000
West-st., No. 142, 25x83.9x24x73.3	10,100
20th-st., (east,) No. 29, 21x86	19,000
20th-st., (west,) n. s., 111.9 ft. e. of 8th-av., 16x83 10½	9,000
24th-st., e., No. 332, 25x75	9,000
29th-st. and 2d-av., n. w. cor., 3 lots, 74½x64	28,000
37th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x98.9	8,500
48th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., 3 lots, 75x100.5	35,000
51st-st., s. s., 308.9 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18.9x100.5	nominal.
51st-st., s. s., 308.9 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18.9x100.5	5,500
113th-st., n. s., 400 ft. e. of 10th-av., 8 lots, 200x100	12,000
120th-st., n. s., 165 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x100.11	800
135th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 5th-av., 4 lots, 100x99.11	3,800
143d-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x99.11	750
155th-st., n. s., 180 ft. e. of 11th-av.	nom.
8th-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of 125th-st., 29.9x100	3,000
Lots Nos. 227, 247, 257, 289, Bloomingdale tract	21,600
Lot No. 70, Harlem Commons, 25x100	500

Leases Recorded.

Baxter-st., No. 64, 5 years, per year	$1,300
Bowery, No. 381, 5 years, per year	3,000
Bowery, No. 62, 10 years, first year $6,000, other years	7,000
Broadway, No. 679, 8 years, per year	3,000
Broadway, No. 81?, 3 years, per year	3,000
Delancey-st., No. 122, 5 years, per year	564
Forsyth-st., No. 94, 4 years, per year	550
Greenwich-st., No. 121, 10 years, (assignment $3,300,) per year	1,400
St. John's-lane, No. 5, 10 years, per year	100
Walker-st., No. 36, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th lofts, 3½ years, per year	4,900
2d-st., n. s., bet. Avenues B and C, 21 years, per year	270
36th-st., Nos. 215 and 217, rear of Empire Print Works, 2 years, per year	3,250
51st-st., e., No. 336, 10 years, per year	400
1st-av., No. 287, 3 years, per year	700
6th-av., No. 126, 7 years, per year	1,500
8th-av., No. 724, 5 months	500
Lot No. 192, Stuyvesant estate, 21 years, per year	187

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Adams-st., n. s., 516.10 ft. w. of Coney Island Road, 25x100	$250
Douglass-st., s. s., 131.3 ft. w. of Smith-st., 18.9x100	5,800
Grand-st., s. s., Lot No. 214, (Loss Map,) 25x100	6,000
Montague-place, n. s., 129 ft. e. of Hicks-st., 25x100	7,000
Prince-st., w. s., 125 ft. s. of Myrtle-av., 25x85	4,500
Warren-st., s. s., 174.7 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x100	13,000
Warren-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x100	5,000
Warren-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x100	6,000
1st-place and Canal-st., n. w. cor., 75x133.5½	11,880
2d-st., (South,) n. e. s., 175 ft. e. of 6th-st., 25x100	6,800
2d-st., (South,) n. e. s., 175 ft. e. of 6th-st., 25x100, (ceed of 1867)	7,100
9th-st., n. s., 165 ft. w. of 5th-av., 20x125	1,25?
DeKalb and Kent avs., n. w. cor., 93x120.8	nom.
Fulton-av., s. s., 8? ft. w. of Hanover-place, 20x71.4	11,000
Gates-av., n. s., 66 ft. e. of Ralph-av., 44x200	3,000
Tompkins-av., e. s., 60 ft. n. of Floyd-st., 60x100.5	71,000

Leases Recorded.

Broadway, No. 20, 3 years, per year	$1,000
Broadway, No. 41, 4¾ years (9 months at $675) per year	1,000
Grand-st., No. 200, 25x100, 5 years, per year	800
Grand and 2d sts., n. e. cor., (Market,) 1 1-5 years	450
Orange-st., No. 87, 3 years, per year	360
Fulton-av., Raymond-st., n. e. cor., 62.2x57.3x60.3 x28.5; Raymond-st., e. s., 62.2 n. of Fulton-av., 4x80, 10 years	3,000
Fulton-av., No. 441, 3 years, per year	1,200
Myrtle-av., n. s., 22 ft. e. of Washington-av., 5 years, per year	1,100
Putnam-av., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 6 lots, 75x200	3,900
Wythe-av. and Taylor-st., n. w. corner, 5 years, per year	750

Flatbush.

Lawrence-av., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d-st., 100x100	$300
Washington-av., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 3d [illegible]	300

New Lots.

Monroe-st., 170 ft. s. of Broadway, Lots 13 and 15, Block K, 50x90	$450

NEW-JERSEY.

Hoboken.

Adams-st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of 1st-st., 25x100	$1,000
Bloomfield-st., e. s., 180 ft. n. of 7th-st., 25x75	7,000
Bloomfield-st., e. s., 180 ft. n. of 7th-st., 25x75	7,500
Washington-st., e. s., 200 ft. n. of 1st-st., 25x100	10,000
1st-st., s. s., 20 ft. e. of Grand, 25x57	4,950

Hudson City.

Bevan-st., e. s., 150 ft. e. of Bloomfield-av., 25x100	$475
Clinton-av., lot No. 140, near Newark road, 25x100	3,600

Bergen.

Washington-av., n. s., e. of Morris Canal, 350x262.4 x111.2	$10,000

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, at No. 336 Broadway, capital one million dollars, DARIUS B. MANGUM, President, receives deposits of money in large or small amounts and allows four per cent. interest upon daily balances, subject to check at sight. It also allows five per cent. upon special deposits for six months or longer. The Company makes loans from its deposits and trust funds on Government securities, State stocks and city stocks of this State, but it is not permitted to discount or deal in commercial or business paper. Individuals, firms and corporations can keep current accounts in this institution, with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 13, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce at this port, since our last, have been of

Ashes, bbls.	12	Barley, bushels	475
Flour, bbls.	6,417	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	193	Pork, bbls.	176
Cornmeal, bags	2,150	Cut Meats, pkgs.	749
Wheat, bushels	7,500	Lard, pkgs.	724
Corn, bushels	76,232	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	107
Rye, bushels	1,453	Whisky, bbls.	....
Oats, bushels	16,590	Petroleum, bbls.	....

ASHES—Continue very quiet at $8 25@$8 37 for old Pots, and $10 25@$10 50 for old Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in fair request and firm, including Java at 24c.@25½c.; Maracaibo, 15½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 16c.@17½c.; Rio, 12c.@17½c.; Native Ceylon, 18c.@19½c.; St. Domingo, 14½c.@15½c., in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been comparatively steady to-day, on a moderate business. The principal holders have not been eager to realize at the ruling figures. The aggregate sales since our last have been 4,893 bales, including 1,787 bales to shippers, 1,521 bales to spinners, and 1,585 bales to speculators.

Closing prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℘ lb.	18½	18¾	19 @19¼
Good Ordinary	19	19¼	19½@19¾
Low Middling	19¾	20	20¼@20¾
Middling	20¾	21	21¼@21½
Good Middling	22	22½	23 @23½

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Sales.
Receipts thus far this week	14,817
Receipts last week	21,028
Receipts preceding week	17,840
Receipts, since Jan. 1, 1868	130,606
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	355,818
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,676
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,922
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	71,750
Exports since Sept. 1	209,960
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,112
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,599
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	52,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	1,305,000
Receipts same time 1866-7	1,131,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	793,000
Exports same time 1866-7	550,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	345,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	605,000

EGGS—Have been in slack request at drooping prices, including Jersey, extra brands, 41c.; State and Pennsylvania 39c.@40c.; ordinary Western, 38c.@39c.; Western, by express, 39c.@40c.; Southern, 39c.@40c.; Limed, loss off, 25c.@30c. ℘ dozen.

FRUIT—Apples are dull and prices in buyers' favor. Cranberries are dull and lower. We quote: Apples, Spitzenberg, $5@$5 50; Greenings, $5@$5 25; Baldwins, $5 25@$5 50; Mixed lots, $4@$4 50; Cranberries, $7@$9 50 ℘ bbl. Dried Apples are dull at quotations. Peaches are without inquiry. Small fruits are unchanged. We quote dried fruit thus: New Apples, State, 9c.@9½c.; New Apples, Western, 8c.@9c.; New Apples, Southern, 6c.@8c.; Peaches, new Southern, 20c.@25c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 9c.@10c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 7c.@8c.; Cherries, new pitted, 38c.@40c.; Blackberries, 9c.@10c.; Raspberries, 40c.@45c.; Plums, 30c.@35c. ℘ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair demand at very firm and rising prices. The inquiry has been mainly for the lower and medium grades, desirable lots of which have been quite sparingly offered. The home trade have been the principal buyers, but there has been also an increased disposition to purchase for shipments and on speculative accounts. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,750 bbls., part for shipment, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 50@$9 40; very inferior to fair ordinary so-called extra State at $9 80@$10 40; common to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 50@$11 25, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 85@$10 55 ℘ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 50@$9 40
Extra State	9 80@11 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 60@14 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 85@10 55
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 60@14 50
Extra Genesee	11 25@14 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 30@15 75

Southern Flour has been in more demand, and held more firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,500 bbls. at $10@$11 60 for common to fair, and $11 60@$15 50 for fair to very superior extra, ℘ bbl. California Flour has been active and buoyant. Sales were reported of 5,100 sacks at $12 50@$14 25 for extras, ℘ bbl. of 196 lbs. Of Canada White Wheat Extra Flour, 150 bbls. were sold at $13 75@$14 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour continues in fair request at $7 40@$9 30 for inferior to choice, ℘ bbl.; sales 475 bbls. Corn Meal has been in demand at $5 80@$5 85 for Jersey; $5 80@$5 80 for poor to good Western, and @$6 30 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales 630 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is in less demand at $4 50@$4 87½ ℘ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been rather more sought after and quoted a trifle firmer. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 16,500 bushels, including choice No. 1 Spring at $2 52 from store; No. 2 do. at $2 41 from store; and Red Pennsylvania (Winter) on p. t. per bushel. Corn has been quite freely offered, and purchased, partly on speculative account, at rather less firm prices. Sales have been reported since our last, of 104,000 bushels, largely to speculative buyers, at $1 26½@$1 29 for New Mixed Western, $1 33 for Old do. in store; $1 35 for choice old do. delivered; $1 25@$1 26 for New Yellow Jersey, $1 28@$1 31 for New Yellow and White Western and Southern, ℘ bushel. Rye has been very quiet but firm at $1 71@$1 80 ℘ bushel. Barley continues in light supply and moderate request at buoyant rates; sales 3,400 bushels at $2 for State from depot, and $2 30 for small lots of very choice Western, ℘ bushel. Barley Malt sold to the extent of 3,200 bushels at $1 95@$2 ℘ bushel. Oats are in moderate demand at about former prices; sales have been reported of 15,000 bushels Western at 84½c.@85c. in store, and 87c. afloat, Jersey and Pennsylvania at 79c.@82½c. ℘ bushel. Beans are scarce, and the market is active at prices tending upward. We quote: Beans, Marrows, prime new, $4 80@$5; Beans, Mediums, prime new, $4 50@$4 60; Beans, Kidneys, prime new, $5 @$5 10; Prime Beans, mixed parcels, $2 50@$3; Peas, Canada, in bond, $1 55@$1 60 ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale has been in fair demand since our last at $1 05@$1 15 for shipping, and $1 20@$1 45 for poor to choice, for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw at 90c.@$1 15 for short and long, ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been inactive, including American at 20c.@60c. for new; older growths, 10c.@40c., and Foreign at 35c.@60c. ℘ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 20c.@35c.; good to prime, 40c.@45c.; choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Eastern, common to fair, 20c.@35c.; prime to choice, 45c.@55c. Wisconsins, choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Michigans, common to fair, 20c.@30c.; prime to choice, 40c.@50c. Yearlings of all grades, 15c.@40c.; old Olds, 10c.@25c. Foreign—Canadians, 35c.@60c.; Bavarians, 40c.@55c.; Belgians, 25c.@40c. ℘ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in fair request, including Porto Rico at 48c.@65c.; Cuba at 34c.@48c.; English Islands at 50c.@52c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@95c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 65c.@66½c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $4 25@$4 50; Resin at $3 06@$6 75 ℘ 270 lbs.; Tar at $2 50@$3 50; Pitch at $3 25@$3 50 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Continue in moderate request at steady rates, including Crude Whale at 65c.; Bleached Whale at 75c.@78c.; Crude Sperm at $2; Unbleached do. at $2 20@$2 25; Lard Oil at $1 10@$1 25; Red Oil at 60c.@68c.; Linseed Oil at $1 13@$1 18; Olive, $2 07½@$2 10 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in rather more demand, within a range of from 11c.@11½c. for Crude in bulk; 16¼c.@16¾c. for do. in bbls.; 23c.@25½c. for Refined, in bond, and 41½c.@42½c. for Refined, free, ℘ gallon. The Titusville *Herald,* Feb. 11, gives the following statistics:

STOCK ON HAND JAN. 1, 1868.

United States.

	Barrels.
At Cleveland, Crude	46,000
At Pittsburgh, Crude	75,000
At New-York (Refined and reduced to Crude) Crude	91,000
At Philadelphia (Refined and reduced to Crude) Crude	111,304
At Corry, Erie and Buffalo, Crude	25,000
At Boston and Baltimore, Crude	20,000
In the oil region and iron tanks and on the hands of producers and shippers, Crude	554,606
Total, Crude	822,904
Deduct one-third to reduce to Refined	274,301
Total Refined in the United States	548,603

At Foreign Ports and Afloat.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
At London, refine.	53,144	Afloat	40,184
Afloat	3,949	At Bremen	65,006
At Liverpool	41,000	Afloat	5,354
Afloat	1,698	At other foreign ports	50,000
Afloat for other ports of the United Kingdom	29,122	Afloat	89,812
At Antwerp	64,612	Total of refined on hand at foreign ports and afloat	607,912
Afloat	32,970		
At Hamburg	60,000	Total of refined on in the U. States	548,603
Afloat	9,343		
At Rotterdam	33,000	Grand total	1,156,014
Afloat	7,709		
At Havre	20,000		
At Marseilles	2,012		

Total Exports from the United States from all ports for the years 1862-63-64-65-66-67.

From	1867.	1866.	1865.
New-York, gallons	33,834,083	34,501,385	14,626,693
Boston, gallons	2,241,438	1,591,694	1,511,176
Philadelphia, gallons	29,083,619	28,811,853	12,552,894
Baltimore, gallons	1,515,454	2,483,419	974,187
Portland, gallons	9,0	12,100	11,439
New-Bedford, gallons	......	30,000	50,000
Cleveland, gallons	......	......	81,175
Total gallons	67,052,020	67,430,451	29,805,523
Equal to barrels	1,676,300	1,685,761	745,138

From	1864.	1863.	1862.
New-York, gallons	21,345,784	19,547,604	6,729,173
Boston, gallons	1,696,307	2,049,431	1,071,200
Philadelphia, gallons	7,760,148	5,395,738	2,800,978
Baltimore, gallons	929,971	915,886	175,100
Portland, gallons	......	342,082	129,850
New-Bedford, gallons	......	......	......
Cleveland, gallons	80,000	......	......
Total gallons	31,872,972	28,250,721	10,887,701
Equal to barrels	796,824	706,268	272,192

Recapitulation.

	Gallons.	Equal to Bbls.
Export in 1862	10,887,701	272,192
Export in 1863	28,250,721	706,268
Export in 1864	31,872,972	796,824
Export in 1865	29,805,523	745,138
Export in 1866	67,430,451	1,685,761
Export in 1867	67,052,020	1,676,300
Total export	235,399,388	5,882,483

Production of 1867.

The annexed table shows the total production of 1867 from the shipments from the oil region by railroad, the receipts at Pittsburg, the increase of stock in the oil region and the difference between Crude and the Refined shipped;

	Bbls.
Shipments over the Oil Creek Railroad from Jan 1, 1867, to Jan. 1, 1868	1,055,189
Shipments from Tidioute by the Empire Line for same time	327,279
Shipments over the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad for same time	546,230
Shipments from Oil City and Pithole by the Empire Line for same time	220,608
Receipts at Pittsburg for same time	774,000
Increase of stock held in the oil region Jan. 1, 1868, over that held Jan. 1, 1867	376,000
Difference between crude and the refined included in the above shipments	74,750
Total production of 1867	3,374,056
Average daily production	9,189

POTATOES, &c.—Have been in light demand. We quote: Potatoes—Peach Blows, $4@$4 25; Prince Alberts, $4@$4 25; Jackson Whites, $3 75@$4; Mercers, $4 50@$4 75; Chili Reds, $3 75@$4; Onions, Red, $7@$7 50; Onions, white, $7 50@$8; Turnips, Russia, $2 25@$2 50, ℘ bbl.; Cabbages, ℘ 100, $8@$12; Squashes, Marrow, ℘ bbl., $5 50@$6.

POULTRY AND GAME—Poultry has been scarce for the past week, and with a fair demand, prices are firmer. *Dressed Poultry*—Turkeys, 23c.@25c.; Fowls, 16c.@17c.; Chickens, 18c.@20c.; Geese, 14c.@16c.; Ducks, 24c.@26c., ℘ lb. *Game*—Quail, ℘ dozen, $3@$3 25; Partridge, ℘ pair, $1@$1 12; Prairie Hens, ℘ pair, $1@$1 02.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less demand, closing heavily. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,600 bbls., in lots, at $22 37@$22 50, closing at $22 50 for Old Mess; $23 40@$23 56, closing all at $23 50, for New Western Mess; $22 35@$23 37 for New City Mess; $19 75@$20 50 for Western Prime Mess; $18 25@$19 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, and $22 25 for thin Mess ℘ bbl. Sales were also reported of 1,250 bbls. New Mess, sellers' options, March delivery, at $23 56@$23 62 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats have been in fair demand at 13½c.@14½c. for Hams, and 9½@10c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb.; sales 370 pkgs. Bacon is in better request at rather firmer rates; sales 650 bxs. at 10½c.@11c. for Cumberlands; 12½c.@12½c. for Short Ribs; 11½c. for Long Ribs; 12½c.@12⅝c. for Long Clear; 13½c.@13⅝c. for Short Clear, ℘ lb. Lard is dull and heavy; sales have been reported since our last of 830 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 14c.@15c. ℘ lb. Dressed Hogs are in more request at 10½c.@11½c. for City, and 9⅞c.@10½c. for Country, ℘ lb. Beef continues in good request at $13@$19 for Plain Mess; $18 50@$22 for Extra do., and $9@$12 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 560 bbls. Tierce Beef has been less abundant and has been in fair demand, including Prime Mess at $31 50@$36, and India Mess at $37@$40 ℘ tierce; sales since our last, 635 tcs. Beef Hams continue firm at from $28@$32 50 for poor to choice; sales 300 bbls. Butter is in rather more demand at 41c.@53c. for poor to choice State, and 28c.@45c. for inferior to Prime Canada and Western, ℘ lb. Cheese continues in fair request at 8c.@16½c., as extremes, ℘ lb. The week's business in Butter and Cheese Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice thus:

The total receipts of Butter for the week ending this day are 9,958 pkgs., including all grades. Choice lots have been in active demand, and the daily receipts are readily cleared at full prices. The medium qualities are moving more freely, and will continue to improve, while the higher grades are scarce. Canada Butter is in full supply, but mostly of poor quality, for which the demand is not active. We quote:

	Per pound.
Chemung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins	46 @50
Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties, Dairies, firkins	45 @48
Broome, Courtland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins	44 @46
Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs	43 @45
Ordinary State Dairies, firkins	41 @43
Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs	41 @43
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fine to extra	46 @53
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good	44 @46
Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs	42 @45
Canada	30 @34
Canada Extra	34 @37

The market for Cheese shows no change. The advance in gold has caused more inquiry from exporters, but the difference between their views and those of receivers is still too wide to admit of any heavy transactions. The coastwise and local trade has been fairly active, to which the principal demand is confined. Receipts for the week ending to-day are 3,330 boxes. We quote:

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℘ lb	16 @16½
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ℘ lb	15¼@16
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ℘ lb	13 @14
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℘ lb	15¼@16
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ℘ lb	14 @15
Farm Dairies, common, ℘ lb	12 @13
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese, ℘ lb	8 @11

SUGARS—Have been in good request at full prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 985 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at 12c.@13½c.; 1,370 boxes Havana at 12c.@14c.; and an invoice of Manilla at 11½c. Refined Sugars are in good request at 14½c.@17½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 105,000 lbs. Tallow at 11c.@11½c.; 61,000 lbs. Stearine at 13½c.@14½c.; 87,000 lbs. Grease at 10c.@12½c. ℘ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements include 800 bales Cotton at ⅜d.@7-16d., ℘ lb.; 36,000 bushels Wheat and Corn at 9d.@9½d. ℘ bushel; 500 tierces Beef at 5s. 6d. ℘ tierce; 300 tierces Lard at 32s. 6d. ℘ ton; 20 tons Lard Oil at 35s. per ton. For London—10 hhds. Tobacco at 40s. per hhd. For Glasgow—500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. per bbl. all by sail.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 14, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
RIGOLETTO. Characters by Mme. de la Grange, Miss Adelaide Phillips, Sig. Massimiliani, Sig. Orlandini, Sig. Sarti, Sig. Coletti. Conductor, Sig. Nicolao.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME, Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. J. B. Polk, Mr. W. H. Pope, Mr. T. J. Ward, Miss Clara Jennings, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Ranoe, and Miss Annie Ward.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
LITTLE BAREFOOT. Characters by Miss Maggie Mitchell, Mrs. A. Hind, Mrs. C. Edmunds, Messrs. J. W. Collier, G. L. Fox, W. Davidge, Owen Marlowe.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK. Characters by the Worrell Sisters, Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, C. T. Parsloe, Jr., G. H. Clarke, Geo. Lingard, H. C. Ryner, Welsh Edwards, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. Wright.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
LITTLE NELL and THE MARCHIONESS. Leading characters by Lotta.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE IRISH HAYMAKER, JACK CADE, ARAB TROUPE, &c. Mr. E. Eddy in two pieces.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
RED RIDING HOOD, large collection of wild animals, living giraffe, and 200,000 curiosities.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THE HIDDEN HAND. Principal characters by J. W. Albaugh and Miss Mary Mitchell.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 13th-st.
"THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock P. M.

LYRIC HALL.
No. 725 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.
LUCRETIA BORGIA. Characters by the Young Artists' Association.

NO. 51 WEST TENTH-ST.
PAGE'S HISTORICAL PAINTING OF ADMIRAL FARRAGUT ENTERING MOBILE BAY.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The riotous disturbances in Cork were renewed Wednesday, and assaults were made upon the Police in different parts of the City.

The Portuguese Government has authorized the laying of a cable from Falmouth, Eng., to Oporto; thence to the Azores, and thence again to the coast on the United States.

More stringent Immigration laws are to be made in Prussia, to prevent the repetition of such cases as that of the ship *Leibnitz*.

Admiral FARRAGUT is suffering from an attack of ophthalmia. The Italian papers still insist that he is charged with an important mission.

CONGRESS.

The Senate yesterday debated the bill providing for the admission of Senator THOMAS, of Maryland. A substitute was offered declaring that Mr. THOMAS, in permitting a minor son to join the rebel army, and furnishing him with $100 for his expenses, had given aid and comfort to the enemy, and consequently was not eligible to a seat in the Senate. Mr. SUMNER spoke at length in opposition to the bill, contending that the Constitution required that Senators and Representatives in Congress should be loyal men, and that consequently the substitute was unnecessary. Mr. TRUMBULL replied, denying that there was any evidence of disloyalty on the part of Mr. THOMAS. The discussion was continued at considerable length, and the Senate adjourned without disposing of the subject.

The bill to secure the rights of American citizens in foreign States came up for consideration in the House. After a short debate the bill with all the amendments was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The Kentucky election case came up for consideration. The Committee on Elections having reported that Mr. JOHN Y. BROWN was not entitled to the seat for the reason that he had given aid and comfort to the rebels during the war, Mr. BROWN was permitted to address the House in his own behalf. He declared that at the time he wrote the letter containing the assertion that "any Kentuckian volunteering into the Lincoln army ought to be shot down in his tracks," he was in favor of Kentucky neutrality. Mr. DAVIS replied sustaining the report of the Committee. At the conclusion of the debate the substitute was rejected and the report of the Committee adopted......A joint resolution was adopted directing the Secretary of War to take immediate measures for the reduction of the army expenses at and in the vicinity of New-York City by concentrating the business of the various bureaus in the City. The House then adjourned.

GENERAL.

The result of the Alabama election is not yet positively known. Gen. MEADE telegraphed to the army headquarters that he is not certain whether the Constitution has been ratified or rejected; he says that half those originally registered have probably voted, but a considerable number of names were added to the registry lists on their revision, and he has a doubt if half the aggregate number have cast their ballots. He also says that it is reported to him that in many counties the polls were not opened on the fourth day of the election, and that in some they were not opened at all on either day. He is investigating these reports and if he finds them true will order special elections in those counties, so that all persons entitled to do so can have a chance to vote.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER delivered a lecture to a large audience in Pike's Opera House last evening in aid of the Masonic School and Asylum Fund. His subject was "How to be happy."

Mayor HOFFMAN has addressed a communication to the Common Council urging them to take the necessary action in regard to the extension of Church-street.

The Union Republican General Committee held a meeting at their headquarters, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street, last evening. Mr. RUFUS F. ANDREWS, on behalf of the delegates who attended the Syracuse Convention, gave a brief description of the proceedings of that body, speaking of the members in no favorable terms, and declaring that a reorganization of the Republican Party in this City was desirable. The meeting then adjourned.

PHILIP H. OSTRANDER, who is charged by a multitude of accusers with swindling them severally at different times by means of various adroit false representations, was yesterday examined by Justice HOGAN at the Tombs, and recommitted to await the result of further investigations.

The case of JOHN DEMPSEY, charged with cruelty to car horses, was before the Court of Special Sessions yesterday. DEMPSEY was conductor of car No. 53, of the Fourth-avenue Railroad Company, to which, at the time of the alleged offence, there were but two horses attached. The car was very much crowded, and the animals had great difficulty in drawing it, frequently stopping for want of breath. After some discussion of the law of the case, it was postponed till Thursday next.

The Board of Councilmen met at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. In the absence of the President, Councilman FLYNN presided. Without transacting any business of importance the Board, after a short session, adjourned to Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The inquest on the body of JAMES BROUGH, one of the victims in the paraffine oil explosion in South Brooklyn, Wednesday night, commenced yesterday. The principal evidence adduced was that of the Superintendent of the building, Mr. RICHARDSON, who gave it as his opinion that the explosion was the result of carelessness, caused by the tail-pipe not having been kept clear.

Cotton was comparatively steady yesterday, on a moderate business. A fair inquiry prevailed for Breadstuffs. Flour and Wheat were on the advance. Corn and Oats closed rather heavily. Provisions were less active. Pork and Lard favored buyers. Groceries were in good request. Freights were rather quiet.

Transactions at the cattle yards are moderate and prices easy, with little or no change in figures. Sales are made from 12c.@18c. ℔ lb. net weight. Only a small number brought over 16c. ℔ lb. Most of the sales are made at about 14c.@16c. ℔ lb. net weight. Sheep are moderate. The supply is rather light. Sales are quick for fat animals; but slow for poor ones. Prices range from 4c.@7½c. ℔ lb. live weight. A few of the best were sold for more than 7½c. Fair Sheep can be bought for 6c. ℔ lb. The swine market is a little shaky. Prices are not so firm as they were a few days ago with very light receipts. The top of the market is about 8c.@8½c. ℔ lb. live weight. Prices are on the decline. The arrivals for the week are 4,526 cattle, 60 milch cows, 565 calves, 27,158 sheep, and 3,809 hogs.

The Constitutional Amendment.

Mr. SEWARD's refusal to return to the Legislature of Ohio the official copy of its resolution ratifying the Constitutional Amendment does not dispose of the more recent resolution by which that State rescinds the ratification. But it shows the necessity of an early report from the Judiciary Committee of the Senate as to the present position of the Amendment judged by the constitutional test of validity.

The question of the right of Ohio to recall its ratifying resolution seems to us contingent on the position in which the Amendment now stands. If it is already a part of the Constitution, the right of withdrawal or recall clearly does not belong to any of the States that have assisted in its ratification. They can no more recede from their action than from a contract which has been duly signed, sealed and delivered. In that case, the amendment is an accomplished fact, and must so stand until repealed in the prescribed constitutional manner. On the other hand, if the ratification is incomplete, does it not wear the aspect of an open question, with which the States may individually deal freely?

Mr. SUMNER contends that a State, having given its consent to the amendment, must abide by the act as irrevocable. It has no better right to rescind its ratification, he says, than to secede from the Union. The Chicago *Tribune* takes the same view. "Why has not the House of Representatives or the Senate the same right," it asks, "to rescind its action proposing the amendment, as has the Legislature which has once ratified the amendment the right to rescind that ratification?" The answer is plain. Before the amendment finally passed out of the hands of the House or the Senate, there can be no doubt that either might have reconsidered and reversed its decision. Having adopted it yesterday, either might to-day suspend its rules and undo its work. The right has ceased in its relation to the amendment only because it has gone beyond the control of Congress, and is for the time in the hands of the States. Without doing violence to any provision of the Constitution or any logical analogy, these States may be supposed to possess the power of reconsidering and reversing their decision, if the act of National ratification be not finally consummated. All turns on that point.

The claim of Ohio may be verified in another way. The amendment, as everybody knows, has not yet been promulgated as an accomplished fact. The State Department has doubts upon the "subject," because three-fourths of the thirty-seven States have not adopted ratifying resolutions. But suppose that Maryland, Kentucky and Delaware, which have rejected the amendment, changed their course and adopted ratifying resolutions, would not the change be recognized as allowable? And, if a legislature may review its action and amend its decision for the purpose of substituting ratification for rejection, is not the opposite proceeding equally lawful and right? What one State may undo in one direction surely another State may undo in a different direction. The abstract right is the same in both instances, without regard to partisan consequences in either.

These considerations invest with interest and importance the inquiry referred by the Senate to the Judiciary Committee. It is expedient to avert doubt or misunderstanding as to the *status* of the amendment in view of the fact that, though ratified by three-fourths of the States now represented in Congress, it has not been ratified by three-fourths of the thirty-seven States which are in existence. Mr. SUMNER suggests that the requirement of the Constitution is met by an interpretation which counts only legislatures, not States, and which, therefore, ignores the ten excluded States; but this is a quibble of which we should be sorry to see the Judiciary Committee take advantage. The issue before it is not a pleasant one, since it is impossible to declare the amendment ratified without ignoring the ten Southern States and repudiating the principle which Congress, in framing its reconstruction measures, has always professed to uphold. But there ought to be no evasion. A plain yea or nay is what is wanted. Is the amendment ratified or not? Is it an open question or a question that is closed? If open, why may not Ohio rescind its resolution? If closed, is the Judiciary Committee prepared to abrogate its former principles, and to proclaim the South non-existent as States?

The subject derives fresh interest from its possible bearing upon the special enactment proposed by Mr. SHERMAN for the admission of Alabama. We showed yesterday that the bill makes no provision for the ratification of the amendment by the new Legislature of Alabama, although the existing acts make that one of the conditions-precedent of restoration. By that condition Congress manifestly intended to secure beyond peradventure the guarantees provided by the amendment. Are we to infer, then, that Mr. SHERMAN is prepared to forego the guarantees in his anxiety to make quick work of the admission of Alabama? Or has he become a convert to Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS's doctrine touching the territorial character of the South, which Congress has repudiated in the abstract, although practically acting upon it? And is he ready, as a consequence of conversion, to take refuge under Mr. SUMNER's quibble, and to declare the amendment already a part of the Constitution?

It is not possible, we know, to trace consistency of principle or harmonious practice amidst the chaos which ill-considered legislation has produced. Still it is not desirable to have more obscurity than the mixed nature of the business renders inevitable. And as Congress may be supposed to have made up its mind about the Constitutional Amendment, we want to know what the conclusion really is. Are we to consider the amendment ratified or not?

The Impeachment Project again Disposed of.

The ghost of Impeachment has again been laid. Since the process itself was killed in the House some months ago, Congress and the country have been haunted by its ghost. The Radical minority, made sullen by defeat, has been watching its chance for bringing the corpse to life again; and when Mr. STEVENS had the subject sent to his Committee, it was confidently predicted that we should now have the President impeached and deposed from office, without doubt or delay. The result reverses the confident prediction. By a vote of *six* to *three* the Reconstruction Committee refuses to recommend impeachment and lays the whole subject on the table. Four of the *six* were Republicans,—BINGHAM of Ohio, BEAMAN of Michigan, PAINE of Wisconsin, and HURLBURD of New-York. The minority were STEVENS, BOUTWELL and FARNSWORTH.

Of course Mr. STEVENS denounces this result as due to the "cowardice" of the Republicans. We deem it due to their courage and their common sense. It shows that the whole party is no longer to be dragooned into measures which its judgment does not approve, by the menaces and denunciations of a clamorous and reckless minority. Under ordinary circumstances this would not seem to require any very high degree of courage; but as things have been managed in Congress for the last two or three years, it does require a good deal.

The House disposed of this impeachment question at the very outset of the session. A majority of the Republican members were against it. Nothing has since happened to change the merits of the case, or to render necessary, just or wise now, a proceeding which was thus condemned as impolitic and uncalled for two months ago. The President has done nothing since that time to offer ground for his impeachment. His correspondence with Gen. GRANT, on which the main reliance was placed, discloses nothing of the kind. It indicates a purpose on his part to bring the Tenure of Office act to the test of the judicial tribunals; but that he has an unquestioned right to do, and this was all he attempted. He has done nothing in regard to reconstruction. The *Tribune*, to be sure, asserts, with its usual recklessness of facts, that he defeated the Constitution in Alabama; but it does not tell us *how* he did it. The whole military power of the Government was put forth on the other side. Gen. MEADE, the President's appointee under the law, did everything in his power to secure the adoption of the Constitution. He revised the registers,—he extended the time for voting,—indeed, it is reported that he intends to extend it still further, in the hope of reversing the result.

In truth, the Radicals in Congress seized on the feeling created by the GRANT correspondence, merely to create a fresh demand for impeachment. They relied, not upon any new facts, but upon a fresh impulse of resentment against the President, to push the House into measures which it was hoped might result in his forcible ejection from office. They have been again disappointed.

The country will rejoice in this result as a fresh deliverance from complications and difficulties full of danger to the public peace. Congress has on its hands already quite as many subjects of grave and pressing importance as it can dispose of wisely. To throw into the political arena now, so exciting a subject as the impeachment and violent deposition of the President,—one so certain to arouse the hottest and fiercest passions of the country,—without some strong and overshadowing necessity, would be not only to postpone what is the great and imperative demand of the times, a wise and beneficent restoration of the Union and peace, but to invite a renewal in more dangerous form of the evils and dangers we have just escaped. We are glad that the Reconstruction Committee has brought the unscrupulous and perilous project to a prompt and decisive close.

The Legal-Tender Act—Its Bearing on the Public Debt.

The financial situation in 1862, when our Legal-tender policy was adopted, was similar in many respects to that of England in 1797, when the Legal-tender policy was forced upon the English Government. It was preceded in each case by severe financial distress, resulting from the necessity of applying the precious metals to the purposes of war, instead of allowing them to remain as the substratum of trade and industry. The Bank of England—which was a great engine of State, had informed Mr. PITT in 1796, soon after the commencement of the war with France, that they were "fully sensible of the alarming and dangerous situation of the public credit of this Kingdom," and that they were "totally incapable of granting any further assistance to the government during the remainder of this year." Mr. ALISON, the historian, observes: "The aspect of public affairs in Britain had never been so clouded since the commencement of the war, nor indeed during the whole of the Nineteenth century, as they were at the opening of the year 1797." In February, 1797, the Privy Council declared that it is "the unanimous opinion of the Board that it is indispensably necessary for the public service that the Directors of the Bank of England should forbear issuing *any cash in payment* until the sense of Parliament can be taken on that subject."

In the latter part of 1861 the financial situation in the United States was such that at a meeting of bank directors in December, 1861, one of their number, a prominent officer, declared in a speech published in the *Bankers' Magazine* in February, 1862, that—

"We (the banks) are now loaded down with Government securities which we cannot sell. Banks, as I have already stated, can act only as agents in great national loans. When our capitals are absorbed, as they now are, *we can no longer aid the Government*. The Government *must suspend specie payments or we must*, and it is only a question of a *few days more time* as to who *suspends first* and who shall hold the specie in our vaults. If we hold it, the people and the Government will be alike benefited. If the Government takes it, the whole will be expended and hoarded by a few people."

The British Parliament, in May, 1797, passed the famous Restriction act, legalizing the action of the Bank founded on the orders in council, and forbidding the arrest of debtors who should make a tender for their debts in the paper of the Bank. Before the termination of the war, Lord KING having threatened a distraint upon his tenants if they refused to pay in specie, an additional act was passed "that the taking of gold coin at more than its value, or bank notes at less, shall be deemed a misdemeanor." Lord ELDON sustained this act, remarking that:

"The Restriction act of 1797 interfered so far with individual contracts that a debtor should not be arrested if he tendered his debt in bank notes; the justice of that enactment had never been disputed, and is it now to be said that a tenant shall have his goods or stock seized because he cannot pay in gold, which is not to be procured?"

Congress, from a like overwhelming necessity to that which influenced the British Parliament, passed in 1862 its Legal-tender act, declaring that the Treasury notes issued under it should be "lawful money and a legal tender" for all debts public and private; meaning those of private individuals or public or private corporations, such as were collectable in suits at law, in which the power of legal tribunals might be invoked to enforce their collection. As neither a State nor the General Government could be sued, it was unnecessary to make any provision that these notes should be lawful money and a legal tender as to them. The act went further, and provided that such notes should be receivable for "all claims and demands" against the United States. The Legal-tender acts did not change and did not purport to change the laws in existence declaring what shall be a dollar—consisting, when of silver, of 412½ grains of standard silver, and when of gold of one-tenth of the quantity contained in the eagle and of the same standard. On the contrary, the act specified that the Treasury notes should promise to pay such *dollars* at the Treasury of the United States.

It is objected against our law making these notes a legal tender, that although the British Parliament had power to pass its act, being omnipotent—such is the bold figure used to describe its authority—yet that our Government, being one of limited powers, and the power to do this not being specified, it went beyond its authority. To this we answer, that the act in both cases was founded on an ascertained and absolute necessity of war; that the powers conferred on Congress in respect to war, and the regulation of commerce on the basis of war, are those in their full plenitude which the emergency demands, and which the practice of civilized nations shows to be necessary. What is necessary and proper for them is equally necessary and proper for us. Both France and England resorted to the policy—nations of the greatest opulence—and established that it is a necessary war-power among modern nations.

The Supreme Court, if this question shall arise before that tribunal, will doubtless say, as was said in the bank case, that the question of fact being found by Congress, that it is "necessary and proper," the Court has only to decide whether or not it is an acknowledged means for securing the end, and if so, it is constitutional. The case lies in this nutshell, and we have no doubt what will be the decision, as the precedents are ample.

That it was competent for Congress to say also that these notes should be taken for "*claims and demands*" against the Government is equally undeniable, and hence it is that those who deal with it not holding its solemn promises to pay in another medium, are compelled to accept these notes, if they prefer not to wait until the Government returns to its normal condition. It is idle to suppose, however, that a solemn undertaking in the shape of a public debt, entered into by the Government, during the existence of this act, is at all affected by it. The language of the act does not touch such an obligation, and whenever it shall be repealed, it will be found that every individual who has now promised to pay a dollar, has promised to pay *the dollar* coined from 412½ grains of standard silver or from gold of equivalent value. We repeat, therefore, that so far as the public debt is concerned, no other idea of a dollar can be formed or was understood by the offerers or the takers of the loan than the dollar described in our coinage acts, and that it is wholly from the misconceptions which the friends of a paper system have spread abroad, that any other idea is formed as to the true meaning of the promise contained in our national securities.

The sole constitutional authority for the act of Congress is that it is a war measure, and while it is equal to, it is limited by, the emergencies of war. In a time of peace the act would be justly deemed a gross outrage upon private contracts; but in war the Government has a right to say that it will not employ the power of its tribunals to spread that ruin among debtors which its withdrawal of the precious metals from all the channels of trade and business would occasion, if debts at such a time were enforced by its power out of its people in gold and silver. The measure is considered exceptional and temporary—to last no longer than the effects of the war require. The debt of the Government, on the other hand, is of a more permanent character, and is ordinarily created to be in force long after the currency of war has fulfilled its special office.

The ground that the bonds are not payable in gold and silver, would expose them to this difficulty, that after the Government shall have returned to its usual condition, they would be payable in what had been abandoned. If it is answered to this, that they would then be payable in gold and silver dollars such as are now coined, it is only because such is the present undertaking.

The *Journal of Commerce* affects to see "whiffling," "inconsistency" and the feats of an astonishing "acrobat" in what is so plain and clear.

We had some idea that the *Journal* had for years given to the Sub-Treasury the most strenuous opposition, and for many other years the most earnest support; and that commencing as an anti-slavery paper of the deepest dye, it did much toward creating the feelings of hostility which ended in dismemberment; and that then it turned into being pro-slavery with such vehemence as to be accounted the chief instrument outside of Congress in effecting the repeal of the Missouri Compromise—sustaining it with other resulting measures until its doors were closed by the Government from its opposition to the war which its own folly did much to create; and that it had presented such proofs in these changes of a happy facility of disposition, and had retraced the path of expressed opinion with such agility, as to have learnt at least modesty enough to be, as to such matters, forever silent.

Southern Politics.

The few moderate men at the South who, at the outset had courage to "stand in the gap" betwixt the two furious elements struggling there for the mastery, seem to have been overborne and swept away. From such men as ORR and LONGSTREET we hear but little now; theirs was a hard and thankless task. Yet they might have succeeded in it had not the fire of contention at the South been blown to a white heat by the Congressional bellows and the lungs of the insensate Radicals of the North.

The consequence is the utter extermination—for the present at least—of that harmonizing element which was once of good promise. "There are but two parties here," writes a Virginia correspondent, "the Radical Party and the Conservative. The first is made up exclusively of negroes and strangers," while the other embraces "all whites who have a vested interest and a stake in the community." To this "complexion," then, have parties come. On the banners of one is inscribed "White man's country;" on those of the other "Black man's country." If anybody doubts that it is a contest of races, let him look at the election in Alabama, or at the Florida dead-lock, where the Convention has split, four negroes and twenty-one whites going one way, and fifteen negroes and three non-resident whites the other.

Is this the sort of reconstruction we want? Leaving aside the question of feeling at the South, does this way of restoring the Union satisfy the North? We think not. But reckless and obstinate partisanship has brought matters to this pass. MACAULAY, in one of the finest of his historic generalities, declares, "The essence of politics is compromise." It is as true of America as of England—a truth that is not limited by place or by age. But the very aim of all parties at the South, has been to so commit both themselves and their adversaries that any compromise would be impossible. The "Bourbons" put themselves at once on a platform of white man's country, the length of the negro's heel, and the glories of "departed days." The freed race, flushed with its first victorious draught of political liberty, after two centuries of bondage, for every inch of privilege demands an ell of dominion. Is it the part of wisdom to let them plant themselves on any *ultimatum* they may select, and to go to the length of their untrained desire? As little so as it would be to let their old masters have their will of them again, treading them under foot.

But we are told there is no middle course; it is either "universal suffrage" or "white man's suffrage,"—the broad line cannot be crossed. This language is pure assumption. There is a middle course, if we only choose to take it. It is nonsense to talk of a great gulf being fixed between the extreme of negro domination on the one hand, and negro exclusion from suffrage on the other.

The North, that fought out the war and saved the Union, is entitled to take the lead in defining the principles on which the Union shall be restored. As it is now some of the colored delegates evidently think the people here have no "rights" or sympathies which the Conventions are bound to respect. The proof that the Radicals, who urge them on to extremes, distrust the North, is their angling for the Presidential votes of the Southern States. If the Republican party cannot carry the North, it would be a misfortune for it to elect its candidate by the aid of the South, constructed exclusively on the last Radical basis. The Republican party was strong in 1860 and 1864 because it carried the North, and it will not be strong enough to govern unless it carry the North in 1868.

It was a short-sighted and repulsive policy that drove the South into two parties, crystalized on the single issue of race, through real or pretended fear of party failure at the North; and we should hail it as a bright omen if at the South moderate men could find themselves acting together in a party devoted not to race, but to the good of the country.

MINOR TOPICS.

It is suggested by a writer in the *Tribune* that Commodore VANDERBILT take in hand the establishment of a good, cheap Cab system for this City. We second the suggestion. No man is more capable of accomplishing it than the Commodore, and any man who will do it will earn the profound gratitude of every stranger who ever visits the City, as well as of the great bulk of our own people. The hack system which exists now is not only an utter disgrace to the City Government but a standing reproach to popular institutions. It is one of the many things which strengthen the argument of those who assert that, in a large City like this, anything like good, practical, orderly and convenient regulations for the comfort and welfare of our people, is utterly impossible under universal suffrage. If Commodore VANDERBILT, or any other man, will give us a good Cab system he will deserve a monument—though we don't mean to say he would get it.

Senator DRAKE did his part in the Senate on Wednesday toward vindicating the rights of colored ladies to seats in railroad cars reserved for white people. But he put his championship of the lady concerned on rather a different basis from that taken by his co-crusaders. *They* insisted on redress for the wrong *because* the sufferer was a colored person: Mr. DRAKE declared the case was one of great hardship because the lady was of a "very superior character," and had "no more the appearance of a negro than many who move in the best society in Washington." The Senator weakened his case very much by that admission. If the lady is so nearly white, what business has she to monopolize the attention of the Senate for a whole day? We shall have persons who are *wholly* white demanding redress presently, if Mr. DRAKE's argument is passed over without rebuke.

The *Tribune* is gradually letting up on Gen. GRANT. It has not had any defamatory articles about him for two or three days,—that is, none that would be considered *very* defamatory for the *Tribune*. Indeed, only a day or two since, it conceded that, by his recent correspondence with the President, the General had gone a good way toward "justifying the confidence of *loyal* men!" That is very good for a beginning. Gen. GRANT will be gratified to find his "loyalty" thus indorsed. He will probably cut out this certificate, and have it framed and hung up just under his cigar case. It is not every fighting Union General who can get his loyalty indorsed by a journal that advocated the principle of secession, and did its best all through the war to secure *peace* on the best attainable terms.

Mayor HOFFMAN has written a letter urging the Common Council to immediate action in the matter of fixing a day for work to begin on the opening of Church-street to Greenwich. The Mayor uses the same arguments which have been advanced by us in support of the prompt designation of a day. Whether the Common Council will heed the call remains to be seen. If they do not, the explanation can only be found in their regard for certain railway interests, whose convenience will be consulted by postponing action. It is not to be presumed that this regard is wholly disinterested.

It is amazing, (we should not quite like to have that word printed *amusing*,) to see what eminently practical views the men devoted to great moral ideas *can* take of public questions, when it is quite their interest to do so. The Washington correspondent of the *Anti-Slavery Standard* says that Gen. GRANT is now "in the keeping of the ultra negro-suffrage Radicals," and that "with the army surely on the side of Congress, there is no further excuse for a refusal to impeach and remove the President." The whole question is thus reduced to one of *force*. No mention of justice, law, the Constitution, or the peace and prosperity of the country; all these are quietly set aside as of no consequence. The *army* is on the side of Congress; therefore Congress can safely go ahead! The correspondent adds that "we may look for stirring events between this and the first of April next." Very likely, if its programme is carried out.

The Metropolitan Police force of London is to be increased to seven thousand men, partly on account of Fenianism, and partly in view of the increasing activity of the London "roughs." These gentry seem to have abandoned their desultory operations in suburban districts, and have concentrated themselves in a stronghold of labarynthine alleys close to some of the main streets of London, and within two minutes' walk of the chief police station. Thence they sally forth, render their victims *hors de combat* in broad daylight by the gentle process of garotting them, or by the more ingenious method of throwing pepper in their eyes, and then escape with their spoils—jewels of silver and jewels of gold—to their adjacent fastnesses. This seems a strange state of things to exist in a place like London. But it should be remembered that a London "bobby" is only allowed to carry a light truncheon, which is practically no weapon at all in a serious affray, and that his chief influence is through a kind of "moral suasion," which has but little avail with the inhabitants of this London Calabria. Half a dozen policemen with revolvers would soon put an end to Cockney brigandage.

Mr. SEWARD is, as usual, bitterly denounced as a "trimmer," and as being non-committal, because he undertook to tell the whole truth as to the conversation between Gen. GRANT and the President. It serves him right; what business had he to attempt anything of the sort? Nothing of the kind was wanted at his hands by the partisans of either. The ultra Grant men wanted him to say, as briefly as possible, that the President had not told the truth; and the other side wanted him to say precisely the same thing of GRANT. He would not say it of either, because he did not believe it of either; as a matter of course, he is denounced by the partisans of both.

A Texas paper, the Bossier *Banner*, says that "Gen. HANCOCK has done more to revive a regard for the Union in the minds and hearts of the Southern people than all the officers and privates of the United States Army combined." That is just what Congress insists he must *not* do. He is not there to make Southern people *love* the Union,—but to obey Congress, with fear and trembling. They are rebels; and if they *love* the Union it must be because the Union sympathizes with their rebellion. They are not expected to love it; what is wanted is that they should *hate* it, and denounce it, and refuse to obey its laws or pay its taxes. *Then* we shall have a good excuse for depriving them of all political rights in the Union, and handing them over to the enfranchised slaves. The *Banner* has hit Gen. HANCOCK a harder blow than it intended.

Some of our civic arrangements are enough to make a man laugh, at times; and certainly those Japanese strangers in the City who should have read WASHINGTON IRVING's *History of New-York* might suppose the Knickerbocker fathers of New-Amsterdam to be still alive, when they see boxes stationed along the streets to receive letters and journals, and find that the openings in the receptacles are too small to let half of these matters be put in! In almost all the streets may be seen piles of folded newspapers, with their stamps on, laid on the covers of the postal boxes, and there left to the action of the elements and the curiosity of the public, till the messenger comes along and gathers them in. If these boxes were only intended for letters, those who contrived them and forgot the newspapers, must have had very little foresight, as people in general are as readily disposed to send a journal as a letter by mail. Something should be provided which would allow the citizens to deposit their newspapers along with their letters for the post.

AARON ALPEORIA BRADLEY, the illustrious colored delegate from Savannah, has already fallen from his pinnacle of fame. Only the other day he was a power in the Georgia Convention—now "none so poor to do him reverence." Expelled by unanimous vote, he may now bid, like Cardinal WOLSEY, farewell to all his greatness. And if there be any other of his fellow-delegates who have records like his, not bearing inspection, or who are tempted to a bearing which does not comport with their merits, let AARON ALPEORIA's fate, like WOLSEY's to CROMWELL, teach them to "beware ambition." Meanwhile, the Convention itself may be congratulated on having got rid of one more "obstacle to reconstruction." First the pay, and then BRADLEY, distracted its attention, which can now, let us hope, be concentrated on constitution-making.

The colored vote of Tennessee is rapidly vindicating itself against all who distrust its capacity,—according to the statements of its friends. Some doubts having been expressed that it would not be as full or as strongly Republican at the next election as it was at the last, the Nashville *Press* silences all such apprehensions. The fact that the Democrats have taken ground against negro suffrage settles that question for colored voters, "who," says the *Press*, "will not perplex their heads about taxes, foreign wars, bonds, *or any other question which may interest white voters*." This is a promising beginning. The colored voters will only vote when their own immediate interests are concerned. Such paltry questions as bonds, foreign wars and taxes—which concern only white voters—they do not intend to trouble themselves about.

Our Ex-Mayor WOOD favors the abolition of the Department of Education established by the last Congress at Washington. We are glad to see that he does not do so out of any objection to education in the abstract, nor from any ill-feeling toward the present Superintendent,—but solely from the fear that some time or other the department may fall into bad hands. There is that danger, to be sure; and it is always more or less likely to happen to any office. There was a good deal of apprehension last Fall, for example, lest the Mayoralty of this City should "fall into bad hands," but neither Mr. WOOD nor anybody else thought the danger so imminent as to warrant the abolition of the office.

The Republican Meeting.

The Republicans hold a mass meeting at Cooper Institute, this evening, to ratify the action of the State Convention at Syracuse. In addition to several well-known speakers of the City, the Committee is promised the presence and participation of Senator MORRILL, of Maine, who is an able and eloquent speaker. The meeting will undoubtedly be large and enthusiastic.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 13.

DEFEAT OF THE IMPEACHMENT SCHEME.

The apprehensions existing yesterday regarding the fate of the impeachment project in the Reconstruction Committee were speedily dissipated this morning by the action of that Committee. There proved to be sufficient practical wisdom in the majority to defeat the vigorous attempt of Mr. STEVENS to get an expression of the Committee in favor of impeachment. At its meeting this morning he stated that in his opinion the investigation had gone far enough, and he desired at once to test the sense of the Committee. He therefore offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors.

Resolved, That a committee go to the Senate, and at the bar thereof, in the name of the House of Representatives and of all the people of the United States, do impeach ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors, and acquaint the Senate that the House of Representatives will in due time exhibit particular articles of impeachment against him and make good the same.

Resolved, That said committee do demand that the Senate take order for the appearance of the said ANDREW JOHNSON to answer to said impeachment.

Judge BINGHAM at once moved to lay the resolutions on the table, which was agreed to as follow: Yeas—Bingham, Beaman, Brooks, Beck, Hulburd and Paine, six; four Republicans and two Democrats. Nays—Boutwell, Farnsworth and Stevens, three, all Republicans. This practically ends the whole matter, and bears out the opinions as to the result expressed by your correspondent when the matter was first referred to the Committee, and when nearly all the dispatches from this city took the opposite view. Mr. BINGHAM's status in this matter has been all the time consistent with his position heretofore, and the reports that he had changed his opinions on the subject had no foundation whatever. The Sub-Committee will probably summon no more witnesses, and the second attempt at impeachment thus becomes even a greater fiasco than the first.

THE ALABAMA ELECTION.

Gen. MEADE has advised Gen. GRANT that in several counties in Alabama, owing to various circumstances, but principally because the voters had no protection, no polls were opened in the recent election, and in others the polls were not opened on the fourth day. He has therefore ordered an investigation of the facts, and if well founded, will order special elections in these localities. The question of the ratification of the Constitution may therefore be in doubt after all.

BUSINESS IN CONGRESS.

The proceedings in both Houses of Congress to-day were dull and uninteresting, as they were mainly devoted to contested seats, Judge THOMAS' case being up in the Senate and the case of SMITH *vs.* BROWN, of Kentucky, in the House. During the morning hour in the House, however, Gen. BANKS' bill covering the rights of naturalized citizens abroad was considered, but went over until Monday under the rules, when it will be recommitted, in accordance with a request from the Foreign Committee.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The Deficiency bill became a law yesterday without the President's signature, which it would doubtless have received but for the fact that it contains an appropriation of more than half a million of dollars for reconstruction purposes. It also contains a provision limiting the cost of stationery and newspapers donated by the Government to Congressmen to one hundred and twenty-five dollars each session.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

The President has called on Gen. HOWARD for a detailed list of the persons now acting as Assistant Commissioners of the Freedmen's Bureau, with the orders under which they are now acting, and the clerical force at their disposal. The object of this demand is yet a matter of surmise.

Unless Secretary STANTON revokes the existing order, which was issued by Gen. GRANT during his *ad interim* Secretaryship, the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau in Maryland, Tennessee and Kentucky will cease on Saturday next, except in its supervision over the educational interests of the freedmen in those States. Strenuous efforts have been made to influence the Secretary to revoke the order, but thus far he has steadfastly refused to take any action whatever.

THE COTTON CROP.

The recent rise in the price of cotton has already produced a magical effect in the South. In Eastern Georgia and South Carolina alone, there is a promise of 300,000 more bales than was anticipated last Fall. A New-York business man, just returned from a Southern trip, says the indications point to nearly 3,000,000 bales as the total of the crop.

CLAIM AGAINST RUSSIA.

The Perkins claim against the Russian Government was considered at length by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs this morning, but no final action was reached. It is well known now that a majority of the Committee are in favor of the Alaska purchase, and that they will make a report to that effect as soon as this claim is disposed of.

GEN. SHERMAN.

The President, of his own motion, has nominated Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN to be General by brevet. Gen. SHERMAN's headquarters will hereafter be in this city, in command of the Military Division of the Atlantic.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 13.

CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATIONS.

The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, reported on the 10th inst., differs from the one originally introduced. It restores the appropriation for the salary to the Minister to Portugal, and provides Commissioners and Consul-General to Hayti and Liberia, instead of Ministers. The bill contains no appropriations for Ministers to Greece and Rome. It reduces the contingent fund of the State Department from $65,000 to $30,000; omits the salary of the Second Assistant Secretary of State, and fails to appropriate money for the following objects, namely: For Examiner of Claims; rent of State Department building; Superintendent of Statistics; dispatches by cable; and Boundary Commission, Washington Territory. The bill contains a proviso that no Consul Generals, Consuls, consular agents or commercial agents shall be paid, except those specified in the act; and all laws and parts of laws providing for the payment of any other consular officers than those in this act specified are hereby repealed.

and all moneys received for fees at any vice-consulate or consular agency of the United States, beyond the sum of $1,000 in any one year, shall be accounted for and paid into the Treasury in the same manner as other moneys received by consular officers of the United States. The number specified in the act is about 160, leaving upward of 400 Consuls and commercial agents to be no longer paid. The total sum appropriated by this bill is $1,268,934.

THE NATIONAL BANK TAX BILL.

The President has approved and signed the bill providing that the words, "place where the bank is located and not elsewhere," in section forty-one of the National Currency act, shall be construed and held to mean the State within which the bank is located, and the Legislature of each State may determine and direct the manner and place of taxing all shares of National Banks located within said State, subject to the restriction that the taxation shall not be at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of such States, and provided always that the shares of any National Bank owned by residents of any State shall be taxed in the city or town where said bank is located, and not elsewhere.

PAYMENT OF BONDS.

The United States Bonds of 1847, which matured on the 31st of December, will, it is understood, be paid on presentation at the Treasury Department, or at the office of the Assistant Treasurer in New-York, interest being allowed only to the 1st of January last.

THE REPORT OF AGRICULTURE.

The monthly report of Agriculture for January contains tables of the average yield per acre of the principal farm crops of 1867. The latter show, with average, home prices at the present time, about the same range as in January, 1867 in New-England; a slight reduction in the West, and a decrease in the South, except in Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. A marked reduction is shown in Georgia, the Carolinas and Virginia, in wheat, and in the Carolinas as to corn. The range of potatoes is higher in all the Atlantic States, and generally in the West, excepting Kansas and Nebraska. The greatest western increase being noted in Illinois, where the average yield was but sixty bushels per acre, and the average price is $1 20 per bushel. The reports concerning acreage of Winter wheat indicate no material change as compared with last year. In New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana there appears to be a slight decrease, and an increase in Michigan and in some of the Southern States, amounting in North Carolina to forty per cent. At the beginning of Winter the appearance of the crops was not generally quite so favorable as usual. A prominent feature of the report is an article presenting special statistics of farm resources and products for the Eastern and Middle States, giving a comparison with 1860, in prices of farms and of wild lands, and interesting facts as to resources in timber and minerals, special crops, the cost of pasturage, &c.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The Deficiency bill, which has become a law without the President's signature, it having been sent to him eleven days ago, contains a provision limiting the stationery and newspapers of members of Congress to $125 worth per session; also an appropriation of $600,000 for reconstruction purposes.

THE ALABAMA ELECTION.

The following telegram was read in the Senate to-day by Senator Patterson:

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Thursday, Feb. 13.
Hon. D. T. Patterson, Senator from Tennessee:
Ratification of the Constitution is defeated by over fifteen thousand majority. What is the prospect for the passage of Sherman's bill respecting Alabama?
D. D. DALTON, Governor's Secretary.

THE COTTON TAX.

The Secretary of the Treasury has addressed the following circular to Collectors of Customs:

The circular issued by the Internal Revenue Office on Sept. 19, 1867, containing regulations concerning the assessment and collection of the tax on cotton, requires that when cotton is imported, the permit and certificate of payment shall be delivered to and taken up by Collectors of Customs at the port of exportation, who shall, after canceling such certificate and permit, transmit it to the Assessor of the district in which it was issued.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue represents that he has been informed that great negligence and even abuse exists in regard to this matter only in a small portion of the permits heretofore issued, having been returned, and many, as is believed, having even been issued a second time. He, therefore, represents that Collectors of Customs be required, after cancelling these permits, to deliver them to the assessor of the district in which the custom-house is located, to be by such assessor returned to the assessor of the district in which they were issued. Approving this suggestion I hereby require that the course thus indicated be pursued in all cases by Collectors of customs at ports from which cotton is exported, each such Collector will, on receipt of this circular, institute a thorough examination into the manner in which the duty of canceling and returning permits has been heretofore discharged by his subordinates, and will report the result to the Department. The utmost care will in future be observed to ensure the cancelation of these permits before their delivery to the Assessor.

CALIFORNIA LAND RETURNS.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received from the Surveyor-General of California return of survey of the ranche "San Francisco de los Flagas," James and Martin Murphy confirmees, containing 22,282 24-100 acres, situated in Santa Clara County, about twelve miles from the Bay of Monterey, and surrounded by the ranches "Los Uvas," "Ojo de Agua de la Coche," "La Polka," "Los Animas," and "Solis." This return of survey is made to the General Land Office with a view to the procurement of patent by the claimants.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts from Customs from the 1st of February to the 8th inclusive, at the following named ports:

Boston	$336,409
New-York	2,478,425
Philadelphia	146,750
Baltimore	55,825
San Francisco, from Jan 4 to 11	161,328
Total	$3,178,739

FUNDS IN THE TREASURY.

Following is a statement of the funds in the vaults of the United States Treasury before the commencement of business this morning:

Gold and silver	$102,675,000
Currency	28,038,000

NEW STEAMSHIP LINE.

The Minister of the Argentine Republic has addressed a letter to Secretary Seward relative to a subsidy authorized by his Government to a line of steamships to be established between the ports of New-York and Buenos Ayres. The Minister says:

"Sundry merchants at Buenos Ayres have resolved to present a petition to the Congress of the United States, soliciting its assistance to carry out the extension to Buenos Ayres of the line which does service between New-York and Rio Janeiro. The Minister urges the line of steamships, because it will be the means of extending and increasing the commercial relations between the two countries, and says it is to be wondered at that there does not exist a single line of direct communication between the United States and the River de la Plata, while the fact is that Europe finds advantage in increasing more and more the lines of steamers which connect her with it."

QUARANTINE AT MALAGA.

Our Consul at Malaga writes that, by a decree, dated the 14th of January last, quarantine on vessels from Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Charleston, has been reduced from ten to three days. This three days' observation may be performed at Cadiz, Carthagena and Barcelona.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

A letter received here from an American citizen at Beirut, Syria, dated Jan. 2, says:

"John C. Breckinridge was there on the 1st of that month making inquiries with regard to traveling through Syria. He denied all claim to the privileges of a citizen of the United States, and appeared much affected while conversing upon affairs in his country. When asked if he intended to return to America, he said he had no wish to become a martyr, and should not return until he could do so in personal safety, but that no other country could be his home. He also said, with reference to affairs here, that as the war was over and the appeal to the sword had been decided against those with whom he had been associated, he was willing to shoulder his gun like any other man in defence of his country. He, however, spoke of matters here in the tone of a foreigner. The same letter states that Jacob Thompson and other leading parties of the South during the late war were wandering about Turkey.

VIRGINIA.

Repudiation Repudiated—Debts Contracted During the War—Internal Improvements—Suit against a New-York Merchant.

From our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Monday, Feb. 10, 1868.

THE COMMITTEE CLERKS.

The proceedings in the Convention to-day were of more than usual interest, owing to the fact that two important committees reported upon subjects that concern not only the people of the State, but persons beyond its limits. The morning hour (the House met an hour earlier as per resolution adopted last week,) was expended in discussing the question of dismissing a part of the committee clerks and retaining others, but there was no decision arrived at before the order of the day cut off the debate.

EDUCATION.

Mr. Platt opposed the report of the Committee on Education, and explained his views at some length, winding up by offering a substitute, which was ordered to be printed, when the further consideration of the matter of universal education at the expense of a tax on property was postponed; and the report of the Judiciary Committee on the matter of

SCALING DEBTS, OR REPUDIATION,

was read. It was very lengthy and exhaustive, and is an able document from the pen no doubt of the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Thomas, who is the best man on the Radical side of the House. The Committee first considered the resolution offered by Mr. James, late Collector of Internal Revenue, which was as follows:

Resolved, That all debts, including State taxes, (and excepting State debt,) contracted before April 3, 1865, shall be scaled down to twenty-five cents on the dollar; that all actions now pending be stayed, and costs be assessed to the same scale, and that henceforth no more be claimable by law than twenty-five cents on the dollar of all such debts.

They report against the resolution, and give, among other reasons for their action, that the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States had maturely considered the subject and determined to deny to the States all right to interfere in whole or in part with the obligation of contracts, and had engrafted the principle in the organic law of the nation. Recognizing the Constitution as the supreme law of the land, the Committee had no hesitation in declaring that this Convention had no power to scale the debts as proposed, or to decide that they should be discharged by a less sum than that agreed upon by the parties thereto. The Committee could see no difference between the destruction of a part and the repudiation of the whole debt; and if it had no power to impair a contract or repudiate the whole, it certainly could not release the debtor from a part of it. They had also considered the resolution offered in this connection by Mr. Milbourne, as to the expediency of passing "an ordinance forever forbidding all actions for the recovery of debts or the interest thereon contracted prior to the 9th of April, 1865." The Committee declared itself unable to see any distinction, in a legal or moral point of view, between the two resolutions. It believed them both in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and the Convention has no right whatever to scale the debt in the one case, or to deprive the parties of their remedies in the other. Fully convinced of the correctness of these conclusions, the Committee does not hesitate to express the opinion that any ordinance, such as contemplated by the resolutions aforesaid, would be held by the courts, both State and Federal, to be unconstitutional and void, and could at most afford the debtor only a temporary relief. In a moral point of view the Committee expressed the opinion that all acts looking toward repudiation were immoral in their tendency, and tended to the destruction of all private and public credit; that they will destroy confidence between man and man, drive industry and capital from the State, and overthrow all the business relations of the country, founded upon the integrity and good faith of the community. Once acknowledge the correctness of the principle, what guarantee was there that repudiation would not be resorted to from time to time, as the exigencies of the debtor might in his opinion require? They had not been unmindful of the hardships of the case; where debtor and creditor are alike innocent, who shall bear the loss? Both alike suffered by the events of the war. It was by no act of the creditor that the debtor lost his property; it was done by the Government, without the consent or connivance of either party, and if that Government were the creditor there would be some reason for saying that the debts should be scaled, or not be paid at all. If the creditor is to be deprived of his rights in this case he might with like propriety be denied them in every other case where misfortune overtakes his debtor, or a third party forcibly strips him of his means to pay, as by the burning of his house or the stealing of his goods. Great as had been the destruction of property during the war, and heavy as had been the loss of debtors, the Committee could not see any distinction between parties who had suffered from these causes and ordinary debtors who might suffer from casualties incident to the possession of property. For the various reasons stated the Committee declared their belief that the Convention had no power over the matter, and, if it had, that it would be unwise and inexpedient to exercise it, and therefore asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Mr. Jones earnestly opposed the report, and insisted that some relief to the debtor to save him from the grasping Shylocks was necessary.

Mr. Snead replied to him at great length, and warmly defended the action of the Committee. Any interference with the sanctity of contracts to impair their obligations would be illegal, unconstitutional, dishonorable and fraught with ruin. It would destroy all confidence, and remove the incentive to acquire property by honorable labor, as any man might by legislation, at one fell swoop, be deprived of the fruits of years of toil, in the obligations due by his debtor.

Mr. Milburn said that Jeff. Davis and his men had robbed and ruined the people, and the latter needed protection and assistance.

Mr. Thomas and Mr. Hunnicutt both made very powerful speeches in favor of the report and against repudiation, and, the yeas and nays being taken, the Committee was sustained by a vote of 72 to 9. Mr. Thomas then moved that 500 copies be printed for the use of the members, and it was so ordered; although Mr. Allen, (Radical,) strongly opposed. He said the papers will herald the sad tidings far enough abroad. Had the report been defeated he would have voted for 150,000 copies to be printed, for the benefit of the 150,000 registered voters who would have rejoiced at the relief so afforded them.

After the adoption of the report, Mr. Hodges, colored, said he favored the action of the Committee. His people were in favor of it, and he hoped those men who had taken refuge behind the hope of repudiation would now be compelled to abandon these false batteries and shell out.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The Committee on Internal Improvements made a report upon certain matters referred to them, and recommended the incorporation into the constitution of the following clause:

"The General Assembly shall provide at as early a day as practicable for the disposal of as much of the State's interest in works of internal improvements as can be exchanged for an equal amount of the bonds of the State, and shall authorize and require the Board of Public Works to effect such conversion as rapidly as possible, and no money received from the sale of any bonds now held by the State shall be applied for any other purpose than the reduction of the debt of the State."

The Committee also recommended the adoption of the clause in the report of the Committee on Taxation, restraining the State from any further contraction of liabilities of this kind, and also that the Board of Public Works shall consist of the Governor, Auditor and Treasurer.

The following, however, was offered as a substitute for the report of the Committee, and was adopted:

"The General Assembly may at any time direct the sale of the stocks held by the Commonwealth in internal improvements, and other companies located within the limits of the State; but the proceeds of such sale, if made before the payment of the public debt, shall be appropriated to that purpose; but no sale of stock shall be made until after due notice has been given, and no sale shall be made at less than its market value."

The Convention then closed its forty-eighth day's active proceedings.

SUIT AGAINST A NEW-YORK HOUSE.

For some months a suit was pending before Judge Burnham's Court, of this city, known as the Steenbock-Claflin case. The plaintiff was doing a large drygoods business in the city. He owed Claflin "much moneys" for goods. The latter came down here, and under the pretext that Steenbock was moving the goods out of the State, had his store attached. Steenbock brought suit for an abatement of the attachment. A few days since the case was decided in his favor, the attachment abated and the store returned to him. Steenbock to-day brought a suit in the Circuit Court of Richmond for a heavy amount of damages against Claflin. This case is supposed to be pretty hard on Northern creditors; but the decision was by a Judge who is a Northern man and an officer in the army.

OUR HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

In the matter *ex parte* Churchwell Combs, praying for a writ of *habeas corpus*, the case being similar to the McArdle application before the Supreme Court, Judge Underwood yesterday gave a decision dismissing it on the ground of informality in the proceedings. The affidavit, it appears, was made before a Notary Public, when the law requires that it shall be taken by an officer of the United States. Proceedings in a regular form were at once instituted by the prisoner's counsel. Combs is held by the military on a charge of murder, it is said, but the whole idea is to test the constitutionality of the Reconstruction acts.

NOTES OF PREPARATION.

There is to be a grand Convention of the Radicals of the Third Congressional District, at Louisa Court-house, on Wednesday, for the purpose of inaugurating steps to organize the campaign. It is said that a nomination for Congress will be made, and Gen. Orlando Brown, of the Freedmen's Bureau, Judge Bond, Judge Rives, Mr. Thomas, Col. James and Capt. Roche are spoken of as the parties from whom the selection will be made. At a meeting to-night to choose delegates to this Convention, Hunnicutt made a stirring speech, in which he denied that he was a disorganizer or an office-seeker. All he desired was the triumph of the principles of the party, and he had no other ambition than to work for its success with his pen as a journalist.

Hawkshurst stands no show for the Governorship. Mr. Thomas, the Radical leader of the Convention, a native of the State, is now the favorite.

KAPPA.

MEDICAL.

Meeting of the Homeopathic State Medical Society.

From Our Own Reporter.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1868.

The annual meeting of the State Homeopathic Medical Society commenced to-day in the City Hall in this city. The President, Dr. B. F. Cornell, was in the chair. There was not a very large attendance of delegates, as members generally had to bear their own expenses without much assistance from the county societies. This reason, also, has induced them to lay out the programme for their session so as to extend only two days.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Elmendorf, and the President then read his

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

He tendered them his thanks for the honor they had done him, and would offer a few suggestions for the benefit of the organization. He alluded to the difficulty that many delegates found in attending, being often in villages in which there was but one practitioner, and thereby compelled to leave their patients without attendance during the time they were here present. He therefore recommended that all measures be undertaken to expedite business. Finance should receive their earnest attention, and he suggested that the Finance Committee should, at the earliest moment practicable, report the pecuniary condition of the Society, and any suggestions for improvement. He wished to call the attention of the Society to the published proceedings for 1867. They had been reduced 190 pages in size, and he thought, if this was the state of the that homœopathy had better give up the case, struggle. Such a state of things is not to be tolerated. The State should not discriminate, yet the allopathic book was twice as large as theirs. Attention should be given to the project of a homœopathic asylum for the insane, and a committee should be appointed on the subject. They had asked for positions in the army, the navy, the hospitals, and had been ignominiously rejected. It was time that their power was felt. He alluded to the sentiment of the editor of the New-York Times, speaking of the expulsion of Dr. Gardner from the Academy of Medicine, that the homœopaths were nearly as numerous, and quite as respectable, as the allopaths. Let us ask justice once more, and if refused let us show that we are a power in the land, and will be felt. The subject of doses, that has been creating some dissension among us, should be left to the experience of every physician, and not permitted to mar our harmony. It is not that which constitutes homœopathy, but the principle that "like cures like."

The address was referred to a committee consisting of Drs. Searle, H. D. Paine and Holmes, to consider and report.

Drs. H. D. Paine, A. T. Bull and W. H. Barnes were appointed a Nominating Committee.

Regular physicians present were invited to join in the deliberations of the Society, and the Treasurer, Dr. J. W. Cox, made his annual report.

Drs. Searle, H. M. Paine and E. D. Jones were appointed an Auditing and Finance Committee.

Several gentlemen were elected as permanent and honorary members.

A protest was read by Dr. H. D. Paine in respect to a paper published in the fifth volume of the transactions, followed by a lengthy debate, which extended through the morning session, and occupied the commencement of the afternoon, some gentlemen holding that the Legislature was in duty bound to publish as much for them as they did for their rivals, the Allopaths.

On motion of Dr. H. D. Paine, a resolution was adopted declaring that nothing could be printed by the Publication Committee without the consent of its majority.

Dr. Paine also made a statement on the results of the treatment by the Homeopathists and Allopathists in a hospital in New-York, showing that the mortality was four times as great under the allopathic treatment as the homeopathic. This observation had been continued for a series of years and with every care.

The Auditing and Finance Committee made a report, showing the condition of the finances, which was approved. A resolution was also appended, imposing a tax of five dollars yearly on each delegate and permanent member of the Society, to be due now for next year. This was adopted and ordered to be sent to each county society.

A communication was read from Dr. S. B. Hedges, of Chicago, on Hydrophobia.

Papers were placed in the hands of the Committee to be read, among them—"A Case of Epulis," by Dr. H. Willis; "Iodium," by Dr. J. Hawks; "Treatment of Fistula in Ano," by Dr. H. Adams; "Homœopathic Treatment of Surgical Cases," by Dr. Geo. B. Palmer; "Sodium," by Dr. C. Judson Hill, and "Petroleum in Burns," by Dr. G. J. Jones.

Dr. Stow made a report on Clinical Medicine.

A discussion followed on the use and value of veratrum as a remedial agency, in which it was stated to have great utility in cases of pleuro-pneumonia and suppressed menstruation.

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

Dr. F. B. Cornell, of Moreau Station, the President, read his annual address to the Society in the evening session. Its subject was "The Degeneracy of Man." The physical condition of man was accompanied by his moral, and he should consider them together. The first great cause of degeneracy he held to be alcohol as a beverage. It began first to be used, so far as we know historically, at the time of Noah, and has continued to be used till to-day. The Arabs first employed it, but as a paint, and he thought that now many others were in the habit of painting their faces, and, with the difference over other paints, that the color increases the longer it is laid on. The medical results are sad. Alcohol cannot be used without injury, in however small a quantity. Step by step, in its constant use, the partaker becomes worse, until his enfeebled system is destroyed by death. Tobacco and opium injure many, but their use is not extended so far as that of the cup, nor their powers as strong. Opium, in the shape of laudanum, paregoric, soothing syrup and other drugs, makes great inroads in the ranks of children, to supply time for absence to the nurse, or to enable the mother to go out. Tobacco is growing more and more used now than before. Before the days of Young America, few boys smoked while their frames were not yet well knit; but now small boys may be seen going along the streets with cigars in their mouths. How they procured them he knew not. Overheated houses were an uncommon thing two score years back, when the wind whistled through the crannies of the wall, giving a free ventilation to the room, and injuring the dwellers far less. Richly-spiced and cooked food, stimulating the stomach beyond measure, was the cause of many deaths and many more illnesses. Tea and coffee he regarded as wholly hurtful. Many alkalis have been mixed among our common viands, rendering them impure. He spoke of the fashion of ladies' dresses, changing from one style to another, but always injurious. Once the wasp-waisted dress was commonly worn, but had been changed, till now the prominent absurdity was three straws tied together at the top of the head, for which they charged $20. Our schools are wrongly conducted and wrongly built, with hard benches for the scholars to sit upon, a miserable schoolhouse to cover their heads, and their education finished in some boarding-school. Base-ball he thought to be good, and he was glad to see that it was introduced into these schools. Yet many useful things were omitted, for he recollected a school that he had attended a few months ago. The young ladies were taking a walk. They left the school yard marching two by two, as prim and precise as soldiers, and walked up the street some fifty rods, crossed the street, came back down the street, crossed over to the school-yard door, and went in. Such was their exercise, and thus conducted. A reason, he thought, for diseases of the skin was vaccination, and he firmly believed that it had done more harm than good. The rheums, tetters, scrofulas and other cutaneous ills had been much more common than before. Lust also had been making its victims, occasioned by the luxuries and vices of the world. Abortion, its fruit, is sapping the strength of the world, injuring the health of the mother and killing the child. It has been estimated that one-eighth of all the pregnancies in the country are ended by artificial abortions, which are nothing but murder. The moral purity of the woman is destroyed, and the world comes down lower in the scale. A high and noble vocation was before them, and they should prove themselves worthy of it.

At the conclusion of the address, the Society adjourned to the American House, where an elegant supper was served up by the hospitality of the physicians of Albany, and speeches were made by Messrs. Tiffany, Groves, Axtell and others.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 12.

At the morning session a resolution was introduced by Dr. Holmes, declaring that the section in regard to medical censors, now before the Constitutional Convention, met their approval, and requested that body to incorporate it in the Constitution.

Dr. Samuel B. Barlow presented a brief sketch of the history of the Homeopathic *materia medica* from its inception to the present time.

Dr. Bull introduced a motion revoking the decision of the meeting yesterday, in regard to a tax of $5 being imposed on every permanent and delegated member, and it was accordingly made $3 each.

Dr. Fraser, from Erie, Penn., was introduced to the Society.

Dr. H. M. Paine introduced a resolution, which was adopted, that the faculty in the Homœopathic Medical College, in the City of New-York, are recommended to refuse to receive from students certificates given by irregular practitioners.

This is understood to be in reply to a resolution passed by the Allopaths at their last Convention.

A resolution that the county societies be requested to pay their indebtedness to the Society, and one-third additional, for other expenses, was adopted.

Several papers were read on medical subjects.

The Society then proceeded to the election of officers, with the following result:

President, Dr. W. N. Wilson; First Vice-President, T. F. Allen; Second Vice-President, T. L. Brown; Third Vice-President, D. F. Brown; Recording Secretary, H. M. Paine; Corresponding Secretary, E. D. Jones; Treasury, W. S. Searles; Censors, Drs. John Searle, L. M. Pratt, B. D. Bloss, Albert Wright, A. S. Ball, L. B. Wills, H. Robinson, Jr., T. D. Stowe, L. M. Henion, C. Armes, Geo. W. Lewis.

The Society then adjourned *sine die*.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Annual Meeting at Albany—Report of the Treasurer—Address by Gen. Patrick.

From Our Special Reporter.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 12.

The State Agricultural Society convened today in the Assembly Chamber, pursuant to statute, Gen. Marsena R. Patrick, President, in the chair.

The Treasurer, Luther H. Tucker, of the *Country Gentleman*, submitted his annual report, showing that the Legislature had for many years given $8,000 a year to the Agricultural Societies, and it had been lately increased to $10,000. This sum, divided among the agricultural societies, produced about $875 apiece. This is the only amount specially applicable to this Society, although other moneys have been given indirectly. The Society's receipts average $14,511, of which $12,396 are from the State Fair. Its expenses have averaged $13,618, although last year's receipts were $31,305, and disbursements $27,678.

The report was accepted and approved.

The Secretary, Mr. B. P. Johnson, submitted his report of the doings for the last year, which was also accepted.

The following Nominating Committee was appointed:

First District—L. G. Morris, N. P. Bailey, T. H. Faile, Jr. Second District—W. Kelly, G. B. Conger, O. Judd. Third District—Julian Winne, Lewis Sherrill, Henry Waterman. Fourth District—Oscar Granger, G. H. F. Van Horne, W. M. Holmes. Fifth District—D. F. Heffron, J. Thomas, James Geddes. Sixth District—O. W. Chapman, N. Randall, A. B. Cornell. Seventh District—D. C. Sheldon, H. T. E. Foster, J. G. Klinck. Eighth District—E. L. Pitts, H. Bowen, R. Church.

The Committee retired and prepared a list of nominations, which were adopted by the Society:

President—Thomas H. Faile.

Vice Presidents—First District—John Havens, New-York; Second, Samuel Thorne, Dutchess; Third, Aclin Thayer, Jr., Rensselaer; Fourth, Milo Ingoldsby, Washington; Fifth, Horace Lewis, Herkimer; Sixth, Wm. L. Ely, ——; Seventh, H. T. E. Foster, Seneca; Eighth, George A. Moore, Erie.

Corresponding Secretary—B. P. Johnson, of Albany.

Recording Secretary—Thomas L. Harrison of St. Lawrence.

Treasurer—Luther H. Tucker, of Albany.

Executive Committee—Richard Church, Allegany; James Geddes, Onondaga; S. T. Taber, Queens; L. D. Mitchell, Monroe; Wm. M. Burr, Madison; A. B. Cornell, Tompkins; B. F. Angel, Livingston; I. D. Wing, New-York.

At the evening session, held in the capitol, Gen. Patrick delivered an address to the farmers. He spoke of the loss and denudation of our forests, becoming in danger of being lost by the constant movement of the ax, and thought that legislative interposition should be invoked for their protection. The civil war had produced great effects in many of the pursuits of agriculture, and in one, since the war, there had been almost a total change. That was in the cheese factories, where by combined efforts they had been able to do much more than before. There were other changes, some engendered by the war and some by other causes. He was sorry to see, as he sometimes did see, a great, stout, manly-looking fellow, peddling books, essences or jewelry. It was only done because labor was not honored, because labor had been cast down. We should elevate it. Let us bear in mind the relations we owe to our country and to liberty, and that society is based upon agriculture, the most ancient of professions. Yet, with its age, new ideas come up. The great rapidity with which transportation could be obtained had changed many branches of farming; fish culture had been introduced, and the dairy was now much more important than before. It gave him pleasure to assure the Society that the disease known as rinderpest had entirely ceased as an epidemic, excepting in South Holland. In England it had entirely disappeared, and we have never had it here, although such rumors have sometimes prevailed. This result is doubtless owing to the vigorous measures taken by the State and General Governments. The prize to be given for certain improvements in flax machinery had been returned to the State, no satisfactory results having been obtained. He spoke in very high terms of a newly-invented plow, and recommended the appointment of an expert by the Society to examine new patents and new inventions, the expert to have his views indorsed by a sub-committee of the body. He regarded the late State Fair at Buffalo as a decided success, and made several suggestions for its better conducting in the future. One idea was to have permanent buildings in three, four or five places, and have the Society hold fairs in alternation at them. This had been advanced twelve years ago, and not adopted, but circumstances had changed since then. He paid a tribute to the elevation of Mr. B. P. Johnson, and spoke feelingly of the death of the late John A. King.

Mr. Elliott C. Cowdin made a report, as one of the Commissioners of the United States to the great Exposition at Paris, chiefly giving a description of the wonders of that exhibition, and speaking very highly of the artistic merits of the French workman. Agriculture is steadily advancing in Russia and Germany, and there was a great show of implements and stock at the exhibition. On motion of the Hon. William Kelly, the thanks of the society were tendered to Mr. Cowdin.

Prof. Dalton then read his report on abortion among cattle. In answer to circulars sent abroad, over 1,000 answers were obtained. Inspectors were also sent out to make personal inquiries. They visited 1,477 farms. The proportion of abortion is about one in nineteen, although the ratio was different in many localities, Lewis County being the highest. It did not appear that the production of butter or cheese had anything to do with the disease, which first appeared in 1852, although in small numbers. The abortions occur most frequently the later the pregnancy advances, and by far the greater number in the winter months, while the animals are in the stables. He could not think, however, that the cold weather had much to do in the matter, for cattle were as well housed as ever before, and that in localities where, if this view was correct, this would be more general, such result did not follow. The age of the heifer and bull at the time of impregnation had been considered, and if there was any difference, it was in favor of the younger animals. The malady rarely proves fatal. A cow that has once had an abortion is likely again to have it. An early separation of the calf from the dam is not hurtful, but rather to the contrary. The local character of the disease should be noted. In Litchfield, Herkimer County, there are farms where it is 43, 47 and 67 per cent., while others almost entirely escape. He thought that abortion existed nowhere as an epidemic, but had a local cause. What that was he could not say, but it had generally followed the buying of an animal from another herd, and it very rarely took place with cattle reared on the farm.

J. Stanton Gould moved that the Legislature be requested to make an appropriation for the relief of the family of Chauncey E. Goodrich, for his services in discovering and remedying diseases in potatoes. Adopted and adjourned.

Affairs at Washington—A Radical View of the Situation.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1868.

About impeachment not much is to be said. The Reconstruction Committee think a clear case of conspiracy against the law, under the act of June, 1861, can be made out against the President. If the investigation now being concluded by Messrs. Bingham and Boutwell strengthens the case as it stands, and there is a certainty of its being carried before the House, as appears to be the case, articles of impeachment will be presented. Johnson will be impeached before the present controversy ceases. So much seems certain. The *faithful men lying still, and letting the hitherto uncertain ones rally to the piping tenor-call of Bingham and the other Grant blowers.*

When impeachment is talked of, it is not met and opposed on any ground of injustice. It is opposed by Republicans from motives compounded of treachery and cowardice. Mr. Bingham, fugling for Grant, says it is a stab at that chieftain, and its success will not allow him leadership. Blaine, acting for the "dyspeptic Scotch terrier," Fessenden's interest, fights furiously and acknowledges in conversation that he would rather have Andrew Johnson than Ben Wade in the White House. *The friends of Judge Chase, and even the Chief Justice himself*, it is whispered, went energetically to work to *defeat the great movement*, avowedly, as the Chief Justice is understood to have declared, "because its success would seriously complicate the Presidential issue," meaning, of course, that it might help Senator Wade on the way to that high position. Now, however, having killed off that gentleman, the best of them all, they are ready to accept what they scorned then. It is, of course, due to them to say that there is, perhaps, a danger more immediate, at any rate more visible to dull eyes, than was then apparent.

The Radicals are thankful, though, for the eleventh-hour aid, yet when we learn that Bingham, Spaulding, Banks, Blaine, Wilson, Woodbridge, and their associates in evasion, favor the application of the protective principle of impeachment, one is inclined to remark, "and Satan came also." Let it only be borne in mind when the solemn act shall have been performed, that the hinderers were not those who carried it through. The patient fidelity of the Radicals, combined with the malignity of Andrew Johnson, will be the chief elements of success.

We have lost Alabama, as the gentleman who in the United States Senate inserted the clause of the Reconstruction act requiring that a majority of the registered voters should be required to make legal ratification, fully expected and desired would be the case. We could have carried it if the Senate Judiciary Committee had reported the bill repealing that clause which passed the House of Representatives on the 18th December last, nearly two months since. Henry Wilson got a few letters from some United States Assessors or Collectors who never did take an interest in the Republican movement in the South, declaring the change a bad thing. He preferred to listen to these few in place of hearkening to the great body of appealing voices which came from the South. Trumbull has had some Constitutional maggot in his brain which he vainly strives to get out and as this bill did not serve his purpose, of course its defeat was sure.

So we go—Alabama is lost—*the result of combined cowardice and treachery.*

The Resignation of Senator Guthrie, of Kentucky.

The letter of Hon. James W. Guthrie, of Kentucky, resigning the office of United States Senator, is as follows:

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 10, 1868.

His Excellency J. W. Stevenson, Governor of Kentucky:

Severe indisposition has prevented my attendance at Washington for many months. I had hoped that my health would be restored so that I could resume my seat in the United States Senate, at an early day, but as my illness continues, I hereby tender my resignation as United States Senator.

Respectfully, JAMES W. GUTHRIE.

This letter was communicated to the State Legislature by Gov. Stevenson, on the 10th inst., with the following message:

STATE OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
FRANKFORT, Feb. 10, 1868.

Gentlemen of the Senate:

I herewith transmit a letter from the Hon. James Guthrie, which I have this moment received, tendering his resignation as Senator of the United States.

Profound regret will be awakened throughout the Commonwealth to learn that continued ill health prompts this resignation. Kentucky and the country at large deeply sympathize with this eminent, now invalid, statesman, and mourn the occurrence of that calamity which confines him and deprives them of that ripe experience and enlarged statesmanship so much needed at this hour in our National Assembly.

(Signed) J. W. STEVENSON.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says that prominent among those offering for the position thus made vacant are Gov. Stevenson, Ex-Gov. Magoffin, Jesse D. Bright and Judge Physter. The chances of the first-named are supposed to be the best.

The Louisville *Journal* says: "His inability on account of ill-health to take his seat in the Senate has prompted him to this step, which has been expected for some time. He is quite as well as he has been for some months, and he believes that he might take a seat in the Spring, but he has decided not to wait, and he is probably right. We regret very much, however, that our distinguished fellow-citizen is constrained to give up his high office. Though his years are many and his physical infirmities great, his mind is as clear and active and powerful as it ever was. He daily performs his duties as President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad with singular energy and with an attention to details that is very extraordinary. He is really a wonderful old man. May he outlive his maladies and outlive the next two decades."

The Ostrander Swindle Case—Further Developments.

An examination was held yesterday by Justice Hogan, at the Tombs, in the case of Philip H. Ostrander, *alias* Albert Tracy, who is accused of having obtained $45 from J. B. Spelman, of No. 369 Broadway, by means of certain false representations regarding Mrs. Georgie Shepherd, of No. 316 Bleecker-street, about a piano, Mr. Spelman stated that on the 23d day of November last Philip H. Ostrander came to his store, which was then at No. 30 Warren-street, and represented that he was a missionary. That he knew of a very sad case of a lady by the name of Mrs. Julia Shepherd, formerly of the City of Albany, who had for a long time been a church chorister in that city, but unfortunately lost her powers of voice, and in consequence thereof was reduced to very indigent circumstances. That he, (Ostrander,) in sympathy for her misfortune, had purchased from her, for $125, a piano worth $300 or $400, but this did not, of course, permanently relieve her distress. He therefore thought it his duty, as a Christian, to make some outside exertions in her behalf. For that purpose he had applied to Mr. Spelman, as a well-known benevolent gentleman, to assist him in redeeming the piano, as Mrs. Shepherd would be able to give music lessons and thereby support herself. The recital of this story was followed by the request that Mr. S. would contribute or loan him $25 toward the redemption money. Mr. Spelman lent him the money and afterward ascertained that he was an imposter. After the details of the conversation between himself and the prisoner had been given by the complainant, Mrs. Shepherd was called and testified that she had known Ostrander for several years, being at one time employed by him as a choir singer. She further stated that she had never been compelled to pawn a piano, nor had she authorized the prisoner to borrow money for her benefit.

Several other complainants appeared in the examination-room. Theodore Y. Kelly, of No. 30 Vesey-street, stated that the prisoner, under the name of Albert Tracy, had called on him on the 21st of December last and represented himself as connected with the Children's Aid Society, located at the corner of Tenth-avenue and Fifty-third-street. He said the Society was greatly in want of money, and solicited a subscription. Mr. Kelly gave him $32, subsequently discovering that the representations of Ostrander were all false, and that he had not been authorized to collect moneys in behalf of the Society.

Paschal S. Hughes, of No. 341 Broadway, stated that Ostrander called several months ago at his place of business, and presented a letter purporting to be written by a clergyman well known to Mr. Hughes, by which means he had obtained $100 for benevolent purposes, at intervals. As these visits became annoyingly frequent Mr. Hughes spoke to the clergyman, who he supposed had written the introductory note, and discovered that he had been grossly imposed upon by the accused.

A few weeks ago Ostrander called on John Kane, at No. 25 Fulton-street, and borrowed $65, under pretence that he was purchasing butter for the Astor House, and promised to return the amount the following day. He did appear the next day, but instead of paying the money asked for more. Several other persons have also been victimized by this sharper, who pretends to be a missionary and also a choir singer in St. Peter's Church, Brooklyn. The magistrate recommitted the prisoner for further examination.

Fancy Dress Ball of the Teutonia Maennerchor.

The ball of this Society took place at the Academy of Music last night. Our German citizens seldom do things by halves, and, like most of their balls, it was well attended, and the arrangements so thoroughly carried out that although the crowd was great no inconvenience was experienced. By 10 o'clock the Academy was about half full, those who had assumed fancy dresses promenading below, while their friends looked on from the upper circles. Dancing commenced soon after 10 o'clock. Judging from the dresses, there must have been representatives present from every nation on earth. Chinese, Japanese, Hindoos, Yankees, Mongols, Tartars, Swiss, Bohemians, Scots, Greeks, Moors and Turks mingled together in the most fraternal manner. Then there were Othellos and Desdemonas, Pantaloons and Columbines, soldiers and sailors, brigands of every style from the ferocious to the urbane and well-bred, monks and nuns, and any number of kings and queens and such common sort of people. A few of the dresses were very beautiful, and evidently prepared expressly for the occasion, while others betrayed the fact that this was not the first fancy dress ball by a great number at which they had been called on to do duty. However, the wearers seemed to enjoy themselves just as much as the others. The execution of the dancing programme was suspended toward midnight, when a grand procession occupied the floor. First in order came the floor Committee, the members of which were attired in white rococo costumes; and a full drum corps, in Japanese attire. Then followed several platoons of maskers, each platoon typical of some occurrence of the year. Thus the Excise Law, the Purchase of Alaska, the Paris Exposition and the Roman expedition were symbolized, while Prince Carnaval and his attendants brought up, as usual, the rear. The pageant was gotten up by Mr. Henigman, and commanded by Messrs. Harsh, Henigman & Wagner. The presentation was the feature of the evening. The procession having passed by, dancing and promenading were resumed, and the festivities were kept up with spirit until an early hour of the morning.

Illegal Seizure of Whisky.—Yesterday afternoon a man giving the name of George Mountjoy, called on James Egan, at No. 80 East Seventeenth-street, a distiller, in company with two other men, and proceeded to seize $250 worth of whisky, which they claimed to be contraband. Mountjoy arrested Mr. Egan, while the confederates engaged Felix Baxter, a cartman, who removed the whisky. As Egan was passing down Broadway in custody of Mountjoy on their way to Mr. Sheridan Shook's office, the prisoner became suspicious and accused Mountjoy of fraud. The fellow then ran off, but was arrested by Officer Hayes, of the Twenty-fifth Precinct, who found the cartman, and so traced the whisky to the premises No. 331 East Thirty-third-street, occupied by John McKenna, who was also arrested, as he refused to tell where the property was concealed. Both men were locked up at Police Headquarters.

The American Institute.—The election of officers of the American Institute for the ensuing year was held last evening at the rooms, Cooper Building, with the following result: Thomas M. Adriance, Nathan C. Ely and Dudley S. Gregory, Jr., officiated as Inspectors. President—Horace Greeley. Vice-Presidents—Dudley S. Gregory, Orlando B. Potter, Charles P. Daly. Recording Secretary—Frank Moore. Corresponding Secretary—Samuel D. Tillman. Treasurer—Sylvester R. Comstock. Managers of the Fair—William H. Butler, Thomas McElrath, George Peyton, J. Groshen Herriott, Chas. Wager Hull, Orestes Cleveland, Nathan C. Ely, William S. Carpenter, James Knight, Geo. Francis Dawson, J. Wilson Stratton, Chas. K. Hawkes, William Hall, Thomas Hicks, George Timpson, S. D. Tillman, Thomas Rutter, Samuel R. Wells, Cor. R. Delamater, Henry J. Newton, J. M. Harris, J. V. L. Nott, Erastus, W. Smith, Edward Richmond. Committee on the Admission of Members—Chas. E. Burd, J. Owen Rouse, John W. Chambers, John F. Cory, James H. Drake. Committee on Finance—Thomas M. Adriance, Thomas Williams, Jr., Cyrus H. Loutrel, Charles Chamberlain, Simeon Baldwin. Committee on the Library—James K. Campbell, Edward S. Renwick, Dubois E. Parmelee, William Hibbard, Hamilton E. Towle. Committee on Repository — James Bogardus, Albro Howell, Joseph Dixon, Nathaniel Wheeler, S. Starr Jocelyn. Committee on Manufacture and Machinery—Miers Coryell, Warren Rowell, Charles E. Emery, Thomas D. Stetson, Hamilton E. Towle. Committee on Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology—Charles F. Chandler, Dubois D. Parmelee, Julius G. Pohle, J. S. Newberry, John W. Morgan. Committee on Civil Engineering and Architecture—R. G. Hatfield, Leopold Eidlitz, Samuel McElroy, Edwin Smith, H. F. Walling. Committee on Agriculture—Nathan C. Ely, John Crane, P. T. Quinn, S. Edwards Todd, Josiah H. Macy. Committee on Horticulture—William S. Carpenter, John Henderson, Benj. C. Townsend, Isaac Buchanan, James Hogg. Committee on Commerce—Edmund Dwight, Luther B. Wyman, Jireh Bull, James H. Sackett, John P. Veeder.

Accident to a Fireman.—Michael Kelly, Foreman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 3, while going to the fire in Third-avenue at 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning, fell from the truck upon which he was riding, and one of the wheels passed over his right arm, breaking it near the shoulder. Officer Little, of the Fifteenth Precinct, conveyed him to Bellevue Hospital.

American (Waltham) Watches,
At greatly Reduced Prices.
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET.
For sale by all respectable dealers.—*Advertisement.*

Trade Mark for Electro-Plate. | GORHAM MFG CO | Stamped on base of every article.

Our goods are heavily plated on the finest Nickel Silver, *and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.*

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate,
Providence, R. I.

The Gorham Ware, *indisputably superior to the finest Sheffield Plate,* for sale at retail, by
STARR & MARCUS,
No. 22 John-st.

The Laundry.
COLGATE & CO. put up for use of families a perfectly pure and economical LAUNDRY SOAP, cut in pieces, to **facilitate drying** and for convenience in use. It may be had of all first-class family grocers, or at the salesroom of the manufacturers, Nos. 53 and 55 John-st., New-York.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 83 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

Hull's Family Soap.
Unadulterated, absolutely pure. Full weight. Sold by all grocers. J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect dye, harmless, reliable, instantaneous. No disappointments, no ridiculous tints, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

The palm of superiority is awarded to Mrs. S. A. ALLEN for her IMPROVED (new style) HAIR RESTORER or DRESSING, (in one bottle,) and a grateful public appreciates the very low price, $1. Every druggist sells it.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

Johnson—Raynor.—On Wednesday, Feb. 12, by Rev. H. G. Weston, D. D., Wm. Edgar Johnson to Jamie D. Raynor, daughter of Samuel Raynor, both of this City.

Purple—Close.—On Thursday, Feb. 13, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. Dr. B. J. W. Buckland, Edwin R. Purple to Mary Frances, youngest daughter of Charles H. Close, Esq., all of this City.

Whiting—Maxwell.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 12, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. John W. Chadwick, John C. Whiting to Tillie R. Maxwell, all of said city. No cards.

Wiswall—Chatterton.—On Wednesday evening, Feb. 12, at Christ Church, 5th-av., by Rev. Dr. Ewer, Wm. McAlpine Wiswall to Louise B., daughter of Thomas Chatterton, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

Acker.—At Norwood, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 12, Gilbert Acker, in the 64th year of his age.

Funeral this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. Burial at Catskill on Saturday at 4 o'clock P. M.

Alley.—On Third Day evening, in her 77th year, Mary, relict of Saul Alley, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend her funeral on Seventh Day, (Saturday,) at 11 A. M., from her late residence, No. 6 Washington-square.

Boyd.—On Wednesday, Feb. 12, William Boyd, in the 25th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Company A, Eighth Regiment, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 196 Elm-st.

Bramman.—On Wednesday, Feb. 12, Mrs. Elizabeth Bramman, in the 87th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son, J. M. Bramman, undertaker, 3d-av., between 123d and 124th sts., Harlem, on Saturday, the 15th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Brough.—The remains of the late Wm. F. Brough having arrived from Liverpool, his friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. John's Episcopal Church, Washington-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 16, at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be interred in Greenwood.

Baehr.—On Wednesday, Feb. 12, Miss Ann E. Baehr, daughter of Christian Baehr, deceased, in her 84th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 12 West Washington-place, on Saturday, the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, without further invitation.

Burnet.—At Ticonderoga, N. Y., on Thursday, Feb. 6, Hon. Jonathan Burnet, in the 69th year of his age.

Griffin.—On Thursday, Feb. 13, Eliza C., wife of James M. Griffin, aged 36 years.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 95 Napoleon-st., Newark, N. J., on Saturday, Feb. 15, at 9 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend. Interment in Mount Olivet Cemetery, Long Island.

Hewlett.—On Tuesday evening, Feb. 11, Thomas Boyd, eldest son of Wm. and Margaret Hewlett, in the 23d year of his age, of disease of the heart.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Friday) afternoon at 3 o'clock.

☞ Rockaway and Hempstead papers please copy.

Leach.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 13, Mrs. Mary J. Leach, wife of Augustus M. Leach, aged 35 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 34 Taylor-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Marten.—On Thursday, Feb. 13, after a lingering illness, Annie Brown, wife of George W. Marten.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from St. Luke's Church, in Hudson-st., opposite Grove-st., on Saturday, the 15th inst., at 1 o'clock.

Mildeberger.—At Tarrytown, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 12, Eliza, widow of the late George W. Mildeberger.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, on Friday, the 14th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

Miller.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 12, David W. Miller, in his 68th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 531 Atlantic-av., this day, (Friday,) Feb. 14, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

McBride.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, Feb. 12, Sarah M., wife of Henry McBride.

The funeral will take place from No. 17 Sussex-place, between Greene and Washington sts., this (Friday) morning at 11 o'clock.

Price.—On Wednesday, Feb. 12, Lillian, only child of Alfred B. and Adelia S. Price, aged 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her grandfather, No. 61 West Washington-place, on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Cherry Valley, N. Y., for interment.

Ross.—On Wednesday morning, Feb. 12, Daniel L. Ross, of this City, in the 47th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 128 Madison-av., on Saturday morning, the 15th inst., at 10½ o'clock, without further notice.

Ridabock.—On Thursday evening, Feb. 13, Sarah F., wife of Frederick A. Ridabock.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

Stouvenel.—On Thursday morning, Feb. 13, at 12½ o'clock, Marie Stouvenel, mother of Francis Stouvenel, aged 86 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place on Saturday, the 15th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son, No. 33 3d-st., corner of 2d-av.

Sandford.—At Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 12, George W. Sandford, in the 30th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the house of his brother, Levi H. Sandford, No. 71 Cross-st., on Saturday, the 15th inst., at 3 o'clock.

Tweddle.—On Thursday, Feb. 13, John Tweddle, aged 45 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Saturday, the 15th inst., at 12 M., from his late residence, Fairmount-av., South Bergen, N. J.

Tiffany.—At the residence of his grandmother, on Wednesday, Feb. 12, George Fox Tiffany, grandson of the late William W. Fox, in his 31st year.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, the 15th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of Mrs. Charlotte Fox, at West Farms. Carriages will be in waiting at the Mott Haven Depot of the Harlem Railroad to meet the 10 A. M. train from 26th-st., New-York.

Whiting.—At Astoria, L. I., on Wednesday, Feb. 12, of pneumonia, Eliza R., wife of the late Rev. Marshall Whiting, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at St. George's Church, Astoria, on Friday, Feb. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M. Ferry foot of 92d-st., East River.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
Commencing
MONDAY EVENING NEXT, Feb. 17, 1868.
SEASON OF GRAND AND POPULAR
ITALIAN AND GERMAN OPERA
and
GRAND BALLET.
The
MAX MARETZEK GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY
and the
GROVER GRAND GERMAN OPERA COMPANY.
COMBINED CHORUSES AND COMBINED ORCHESTRAS.
The largest Operatic Ensemble at present in the world.
MAX MARETZEK, MUSICAL DIRECTOR.
MONDAY, Feb. 17, first time in a twelvemonth of the popular and brilliant comic opera by Petrella,
CARNIVAL OF VENICE.
CARNIVAL OF VENICE.
with a cast of the most absolute excellence.
The popular Lyric Stars,
Miss MINNIE HOUCK,
Signora NATALIE TESTA, Signor RONCONI,
Signor BARAGLI, Signor BELLINI,
Signor GIORGIO RONCONI,
in the Carnival Fanfaronade.
Mlle. RITA SANGALLI
and Grand Ballet de Scene.
The CARNIVAL is produced with new and elaborate Costumes, Carnival Grotesquerie, Fanfaronade and Ballet de Scene.
TUESDAY—First appearance of the very celebrated Dramatic Prima Donna,
Mme. MARIETTA GAZZANIGA,
Marchioness di Malaspina,
in her famous impersonation
LA TRAVIATA.
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 19, 1868.
FAUST, FAUST,
with a superlative cast,
Miss MINNIE HOUCK,
Signora VESTA,
Mr. THEODORE HABELMAN, Signor BELLINI, and
Mr. JOSEPH HERMANS,
in his very famous role of
MEPHISTOPHELES.
POPULAR PRICES. POPULAR PRICES.
Admission—Dress circle and parquet, $1; secured seats, 50 cents extra; family circle, 50 cents.
GRAND MATINEE ON EACH SATURDAY.
Sale of secured seats will commence on Saturday next at Beer & Schirmer's, Root & Anthony's, and Fifth-avenue Hotel.
In preparation, FRA DIAVOLO, BELLISARIO, PROPHETE, and VINCENT WALLACE'S LURLINE.

A CARD.
WEBER PIANO-FORTE ROOMS,
NO. 429 BROOME-ST., NEW-YORK.
While stagnation and dullness have been the rule in every manufacturing and mercantile business, the number of piano-fortes made the past year has been immensely less than the year 1866. The Internal Revenue statistics show the sale of the WEBER PIANO-FORTES to have been
45 PER CENT. LARGER
in the year 1867 than in the year 1866.
This flattering result is due to the appreciation of my instruments by a discerning public, the recommendation of them by the profession, and the energy of my agents and friends.
To them all I tender my sincere thanks, and beg of them to press on in the good work, and they may rest assured no effort of mine shall be wanting by which the reputation of the Weber Piano-fortes shall be maintained, and obtain a still higher one in the year 1868—especially as my new Concert Grand have been acknowledged by musicians and critics *The Best* manufactured.
Most respectfully, A. WEBER.

ALL THE FAMILY SEWING.
BARTLETT'S reversible sewing-machines are the cheapest reliable machines, they are made for use hand or foot. The style sold at $25 will do all the family sewing. Examine the different styles at the Bartlett Machine and Needle Depot, No. 569 Broadway, New-York.

CATARRH AND BRONCHITIS NEVER CURED! REASON WHY! These fatal diseases, the parents of Consumption, are always combined with Scrofula. The false pretenders with their snuffs, troches and inhalations impart only transient relief, leaving the diseases untouched. They have no remedy for Catarrh and Scrofula combined, nor for any scrofulous disease, and have never effected one cure. The only positive remedies are NATURE'S REMEDIALS FROM PLANTS, which I have discovered after 30 years' study, and which eradicate these diseases and all scrofulous affections forever. Explanatory circular, one stamp. WM. R. PRINCE, Linnæan Nurseries, Flushing, N. Y.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York,
Publish this Day:
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By MME. DE WITT, née GUIZOT.
Translated by
DINAH MULOCH CRAIK,
Author of
"John Halifax, Gentleman," "A Noble Life," "Christian's Mistake," "Two Marriages," &c.
WITH ILLUSTRATIONS.
12mo. Cloth, $1 50.
II.
ONE OF THE FAMILY.
A NOVEL.
By the author of "Carlyon's Year."
8vo. Paper, 25 cents.
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DR. SMITH'S SMALLER HISTORY OF ENGLAND.
A SMALLER HISTORY OF ENGLAND. From the Earliest Times to the Year 1862. Edited by WILLIAM SMITH, LL.D. Illustrated by Engravings on Wood. 16mo, cloth, $1.
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POLITICAL.

GRANT, FENTON AND VICTORY.
A MASS MEETING WILL BE HELD
AT
COOPER INSTITUTE
THIS EVENING,
FRIDAY, FEB. 14,
AT 7½ O'CLOCK,
to ratify and indorse the action of the Syracuse Convention of the 5th.

The following eminent speakers have been invited, and are expected to address the meeting:
HON. LOT M. MORRILL,
HON. E. C. CHANDLER,
MAJOR-GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN,
HON. C. H. VAN WYCK,
JUDGE E. D. CULVER,
HON. F. J. FITHIAN,
HON. C. P. SHAW,
JUDGE JOSHUA VAN COTT,
MAJOR JAMES HAGGERTY,
MOSES H. GRINNELL, Esq.
and others. A fine band of music will be in attendance. The officers and members of the local Fenton Central Campaign Clubs, the officers and members of all other organizations, favorable to the nominees for President and Vice-President, are cordially invited to be present and participate on this occasion.
E. D. CULVER,
Chairman Committee Arrangements.
P. S.—Front seats reserved for ladies.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT CLUB.—A meeting of the above Club will be held at headquarters, Bleecker Building, THIS (Friday) EVENING, Feb. 14, 1868, at 8 o'clock.
ROBERT BEATTY, President.
DAVID S. WENDELL, } Secretaries.
GEO. W. JAQUES,

Death of an Aged and Prominent Citizen of New-Orleans.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Feb. 5.

The sudden death, yesterday, of that venerable relic of colonial days, and of the dominion of the Latin races over the Mississippi and its tributaries, BERNARD MARIGNY, himself one whose personal abilities and high connections made him to lead and command, for a long time, among those who came after those days and succeeded that dominion, has called to the minds of all our citizens the memories of the past.

Mr. MARIGNY was always a leading man, not merely because of his great and original wealth, which gradually dropped from his grasp, but because of remarkable natural and acquired abilities, which even a life of pleasure and luxury could not abate. He was also remarkable for his very consistent and tenacious adherence to the political views of his friend, Gen. ANDREW JACKSON, with whom, during the whole public life of the latter, he had intimate association.

Nor were Mr. MARIGNY's associations simply with the Democracy. During the exile of the Duke of Orleans, afterward LOUIS PHILIPPE, King of the French, that personage became his guest, and was entertained by him as it was fit that an heir to a throne should be. Here, in the full enjoyment of his ancestral wealth, Mr. MARIGNY gathered around him all the aristocracy of New-Orleans of old, and the royal Duke was maintained as the great Lords of France had once maintained his ancestors.

Mr. MARIGNY was also one of the veterans of the war of 1812-15, and as such took lead in all memorials of that war. He was the father, too, of our gallant and highly respected fellow-citizen, MANDEVILLE MARIGNY, formerly Sheriff of our parish, and Marshal of the United for the District of Louisiana, yet living honored among us. For the few years back, years of revolution and the breaking up of old ties, the inroad of strange men and strange measures, the wrecking of old estates and hopes, new and old, BERNARD MARIGNY has lived in great seclusion; yet often could be seen passing through our streets, and men stopped to look at one who had lived, a man grown, under four different governments on the same sod, and whose fate, at almost ninety, it might be to behold another revolution, and another race rise to possess this land.

Execution of a Negro Girl for the Murder of a White Child.

A correspondent of the Louisville *Courier* has the following account of the hanging of a negro child in Henry County, Ky., on Friday last:

"To-day, at Newcastle, a negro girl named SUSAN suffered the extreme penalty of the law. As most of your readers are aware, this girl, aged 13 last August, killed a little white girl, deliberately and remorselessly. At the last term of the Circuit Court of Henry County she was tried and convicted of murder, and was sentenced to be hung in December last. An appeal was made for a new trial and failed, but the delay occasioned thereby prolonged the execution till to-day, when it took place. I went to her cell, and had a few moments' conversation with her. I asked her if she knew she must die. She replied, 'yes.' I asked her if she wanted a preacher to pray for her before she died. She did; only she wanted him to be a white man, 'for she couldn't understand what that old black man said that came to see her the other day.' She was sorry she killed the child, but hoped God would forgive her, and would let her come to Heaven. She didn't know why she had murdered the child, but somehow she couldn't help it. She had implicated another negro, LUCY, in the crime, but now she said she told a lie, and was sorry for it.

The scaffold was erected upon the commons behind the Court-house. On the ground several hundred men, white and black, impatiently awaited the appearance of the prisoner, while in the surrounding windows ladies and children were congregated to witness the execution. At precisely 2 o'clock the prisoner appeared, surrounded by a guard, and marched to the scaffold, attired in a plain black gown, while about her neck was the inevitable black cap. She took a seat, while Rev. Dr. COX offered a feeling prayer. The cap was drawn over face, her arms were pinioned to her side, and the fatal noose was adjusted. Then all was still, not a whisper was heard. The trap-door fell, and I turned to see the criminal suspended between heaven and earth. After twenty minutes Drs. FORMAN, MATHERS and OLDHAM examined and pronounced the body dead.

When the body had been taken down a Dutchman approached and asked to be given a little piece of the rope remaining on the cross-beam. This was the incentive, for in two minutes not a particle of rope remained, but was divided equally among the recipients."

The Tragedy at Auburn, Me.—A Curious Exhibition.

It will be remembered that two old ladies were brutally murdered in Auburn, Me., about a year since, and that CLIFTON HARRIS, a negro, testified on the trial that he and a white man, named VERRILL, were the guilty parties. VERRILL has recently been discharged from the State Prison, as HARRIS has admitted since his imprisonment that he alone committed the murder. The Lewiston *Journal* says that a local drama, entitled "The Auburn Tragedy," was performed in that city on the evening of the 6th inst., by a traveling theatrical company, and that a crowded house witnessed it. It says:

"The role of *Clifton Harris* was well taken by Mr. NORTON, and the faithfulness with which the murder scene was represented drew rounds of applause from the audience. The piece abounded in local 'hits.' LUTHER J. VERRILL was present, and at the end of the last act, the manager, in a brief speech referred to the sufferings he had undergone during his year's confinement and trial, his loss of health and inability at present to labor for his support, and appeals in his behalf to the audience, asking a liberal contribution in his aid. Two gentlemen were, therefore, stationed at the door to receive such gifts as might be bestowed by the audience as they left, and quite a sum was collected. VERRILL looks pale and ill, and is evidently still suffering much from the effects of his long imprisonment. The company will give him a benefit on their return to this city.

Galt's Statue of Jefferson.

From the Charlottesville (Va.) Chronicle, Feb. 11.

The Executive Committee of the University, fearing that this statue might be suffering some injury from its long exclusion from the air, and consequent dampness, had the box opened about ten days ago. They were highly gratified to find that the statue was in thorough preservation, and, better still, that, as far as its recumbent position would allow them to judge, it seems to be an admirable production as a work of art. The respected Secretary of the Faculty, who remembers Mr. JEFFERSON's form and features distinctly, pronounces the likeness perfect. Happily, too, there is no blemish on the marble.

There was but one regret felt or expressed in reference to this fine production—that the "cunning artificer," poor GALT, should have been denied the splendid recompense of witnessing the inauguration of this his noblest and latest work. It is proposed to inaugurate the statue during the coming commencement week, most probably on the 29th of June. Mr. H. B. GRIGSBY, of Charlotte, or Norfolk, (for we believe he is fortunate enough to have two homes,) has been invited to deliver the commemorative address.

A Toilsome Journey to Boston Undertaken.

The New Brunswick (N. J.) *Fredonian* of this week says:

"HENRY BROWN and HENRY HARRISON, with their wives and three children, all colored persons, started on a trip to Boston, Mass., on Saturday, from this city. The notable part of the affair is that they intend to walk the entire distance, drawing their goods and chattels and children on a hand-sled. It is hoped they may succeed to their entire satisfaction."

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT, OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock. Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000. ASSETS, $4,546,850 07.

INTEREST PAID FROM THE 1ST DAY of every month by the Dime Savings Bank of Williamsburg, corner South 7th and 1st sts. Six per cent. on $5 to $5,000, free of tax.

ASTROLOGY.

MME. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS Clairvoyant, tells the names and shows the likenesses of future husbands, brings together those long separated, lucky numbers. No. 144 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

MEG HARWOOD, THE CELEBRATED Gipsy fortune-teller, No. 119 Greenwich-av., near 13th-st. Fee $1.

165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT, tells all you want to know; losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PATENTS.—PRACTICAL PATENTS SOLD FOR cash, on commission. Consignments respectfully solicited. E. E. TIFFANY & CO., No. 4 Wall-st., N. Y. Reference—We cheerfully recommend the above, as an honorable and reliable firm; E. D. Tiffany, Prest. 1st Nat. Bank, Hartford, Conn.; Stephen Crowell, Prest. Phenix Ins. Co., No. 139 Broadway; Brown & Spaulding, Importers, No. 270 Broadway.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PERSON TO TAKE charge of a well-established newspaper and job printing office, who has capital sufficient to take an interest in the business. Apply to S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

VALENTINES.

CHOICE VALENTINES AT STRONG'S, NO. 599 BROADWAY.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—$1,000 FIRST MORTGAGE BOND, NO. 156 of the Great Western Railway Company of Illinois, in the name of J. B. Rogers. Transfer has been stopped and the finder will please return to FANSHAWE & MILLIKEN, No. 8 Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES. And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO. First Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds bear interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD, and are sold at PAR and accrued interest from Jan. 1, in currency.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 13—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Registered '81...	111⅝	111⅞	5-20 C., '67, new..	107⅞	108
Coupon, 1881...	111⅞	112	10-40 Reg...	101⅛	101¼
5-20 Regist'd '62.	107⅞	108	10-40 Coupon...	104⅝	105
5-20 Coupon, '62.	111⅛	111⅜	Gold...	140⅜	140½
5-20 Coupon, '64.	108⅞	109⅛	June 7.30...	107⅝	107¾
5-20 Coupon, '65.	109⅝	110	July 7.30...	107⅝	107¾
5-20 C.'65, new...	107⅞	107⅞			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, Feb. 13, 1868, as follows: For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $5 75 DIFFERENCE. For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive 45 cents DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON GOVERNMENT, State, or City Stocks, in sums of not less than $500, for long or short time, at the National Trust Company, No. 336 Broadway. D. R. MANGAM, President.

RACINE, KENOSHA, MILWAUKEE AND WATERTOWN BONDS Bought by GEORGE C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st. Western Securities of all varieties bought and sold.

METROPOLITAN GAS. CITIZENS' GAS. NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TEL. STOCK WANTED. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT. SECURITY UNDOUBTED. 250,000 first mortgage bonds of the South Side Railroad of Long Island for sale.

These bonds are 7 per cent. coupons, payable 1st of March and September, at Atlantic National Bank, Brooklyn, the mortgage covering the entire property of the Company.

The South Side Railroad runs from the East River, Brooklyn, through all the villages on the south side of the Island to Patchogue, distance 55 miles, 34 miles complete and running. Net earnings are now during the Winter months paying interest on the bonds. The road is graded to Islip, iron and ties on the line, and the entire line will be completed as soon as the weather will permit.

For sale on favorable terms by SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & CO., No. 11 Broad-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

All persons are cautioned against buying or negotiating two promissory notes, dated New-York, Jan. 3, 1868, made by Henry Schober, and indorsed by August Benkeser; one for the sum of one thousand dollars, and the other for the sum of four hundred dollars, payable two months after the date thereof. The said notes having been obtained by fraud and without consideration, the public are therefore cautioned not to buy or negotiate the same.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1868. HENRY SCHOBER. AUGUST BENKESER.

OFFICE OF HONEY BROOK COAL COMPANY, No. 209 Walnut-st. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12, 1868.

The annual meeting of stockholders and election for Directors of the Company will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, 26th inst., at 12 o'clock M. S. McHENRY, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 28, 1868.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19, 1868, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., to take action in the matter of leasing and purchasing by this Company the road of the Bellefontaine Railway Company; and also in the matter of leasing to the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company the right to run its trains over the road of this Company between Cleveland and Berea, and certain other privileges upon the depot grounds of this Company. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 7 until Feb. 20. By order of the Board of Directors. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 28, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 7 until Feb. 20. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO. GENERAL OFFICE, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE. NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR OFFICERS and managers of this Company for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 25th day of February, inst., at 12 o'clock M. The polls will be open between 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 5th inst. until the morning of the 26th inst. By order of the Board of Managers. CHARLES E. CARRYL, Secretary.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY, No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE. NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held on WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1868, at 2 o'clock. F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO., No. 50 Wall-st., Feb. 3, 1868.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Directors of this Company, held this day, SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Esq., was unanimously elected President. WM. B. FLOWERY, Secretary pro tem.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the New-York Floating Dry-Dock Company will be held at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, on TUESDAY, Feb. 18, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing nine Directors, and transacting any other business that may be brought before the meeting. Also, to hear the report of the Investigating Committee. AARON A. DEGRAUW, Secretary of Stockholders' Meeting, 242 South-st., New-York.

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the books of subscription to the capital stock of this Company are now open, and will remain open until the whole amount ($150,000) shall have been subscribed, at the National Shoe and Leather Bank, and at the office of Messrs. RIGGS & CO., Bankers, No. 56 Wall-st.

A GENTLEMAN WHO WISHES TO extend a valuable patent abroad, (one half of which has been sold for a large sum here,) will sell one-third of his interest for $2,000 and use the funds in extending the patent in France and England; a good opportunity to realize largely. Address ENGLAND, Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

DES MOINES VALLEY R. R. 8s AND Western railroad bonds generally. Bought by W. C. EGLESTON, No. 54 William-st.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION WILL BE MADE for renewal of Certificate No. 2,841 for one share Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy and Transportation Company Stock, lost March 18, 1866. WM. R. FLYNN. Dated Bordentown, N. J., Feb. 10, 1868.

WANTED—$20,000 ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on property fronting the Boulevard, worth two and a half times the amount. Apply to H. D. VAN ORDEN, attorney for owner, No. 187 Greenwich-st.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made. FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

THE **National Trust Co.**

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for Six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

HOMŒOPATHIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL..........$200,000.

PRESIDENT, D. D. T. MARSHALL.

BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTION TO THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THIS COMPANY ARE OPEN AT THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK, CORNER OF BROAD-STREET AND EXCHANGE PLACE.

Copies of the charter and any information desired may be obtained at the office of CHAMBERS & RICH, No. 41 Pine-st.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES NO. 18 NASSAU-ST., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—Interest and principal payable at the Central National Bank, New-York.

These bonds under guarantees and a three-fold security, held by Henry A. Smythe as trustee, may be regarded as amply secured, and a safe first-class investment. $40,000 to $50,000 for sale. Apply to WM. H. SANFORD, Cashier Central National Bank, New-York

ELECTION.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, Feb. 6, 1868.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors to hold the next annual election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 166 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 18th inst. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock. WILLIAM A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (CUBA LINE) Telegraph Preferred Stock wanted by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 172 BROADWAY. New-York, Feb. 7, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL..........$400,000

CAPITAL AND NET SURPLUS, Feb. 1, 1868..........$736,200

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. (6) is THIS DAY declared, payable on demand, in cash to Stockholders.

ALSO, An INTEREST DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. (6) on outstanding scrip, payable 1st April, in cash.

ALSO, A SCRIP DIVIDEND OF THIRTY-THREE AND ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓) on the Earned Premiums of Policies entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending 31st January, 1868. The Scrip will be ready for delivery on and after the 1st of April next.

ALSO, THE SCRIP OF 1862 will be redeemed on the 1st of April next, with interest, after which date the interest thereon will cease.

GEO. C. SATTERLEE, President. HENRY WESTON, Vice-President. WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary. WM. A. SCOTT, Assistant Secretary.

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.

THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 141 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
SURPLUS	57,023 46
	$257,023 46
LOSSES UNPAID	2,250 00
ASSETS	$254,773 46

NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1868, free of Government tax. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND. IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 9 WALL-ST.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
CASH SURPLUS	106,016 56
Nett Assets, Feb. 1, 1868	$306,016 56

NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1868. The Board of Directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. and the GOVERNMENT TAX, payable on demand. MARTIN L. CROWELL, President. JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY—TWENTY-NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The directors of this Company have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on its capital stock, free of the Government tax, payable on the 20th day of February, inst.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the Howard Insurance Company's Office, by H. A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent; in Albany, at the New-York State National Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida National Bank; in Syracuse, at the Syracuse National Bank; all others at the Lake Ontario National Bank, Oswego.

Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office, Oswego. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer. Oswego, Feb. 8, 1868.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 21, 1868.

TWENTY-NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, payable on the 20th day of February next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co.; in Albany, at the Albany City National Bank.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Friday, the 31st day of January inst., and be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 24th day of February next. E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Eight Per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, free from Government tax.

The transfer books are now closed and will remain closed until the 1st day of February next. By order of the Board. ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 155 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1868.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has this day been declared by the Directors, payable on the 14th inst. A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

RECEIVER'S OFFICE, CROTON NATIONAL BANK, No. 83 William-st.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—A DIVIDEND of FIFTY (50) PER CENT has been declared upon all claims proved and allowed prior to the 24th inst., on and after which date the dividend will be paid. C. F. BAILEY, Receiver.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Feb. 15, 1868, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway: BY ORDER OF THOMAS T. READ, ESQ., EXECUTOR OF ROBERT McCOSKRY, DECEASED.

100 shares Manhattan Co., $50 each.
25 shares Leather Manufacturers' National Bank, $100 each.
50 shares Pacific National Bank, $50 each.
50 shares Metropolitan National Bank, $100 each.
200 shares Mechanics' National Bank, $25 each.
100 shares Nassau Bank, $100 each.
120 shares Merchants' National Bank, $50 each.
100 shares National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, $25 each.
38 shares National Mechanics' Banking Association, $50 each.
50 shares Southern Bank at New-Orleans, $100 each.
20 shares Eagle Fire Co., $40 each.
100 shares New-York Bowery Fire Ins. Co., $25 each.
100 shares Fireman's Fund Ins. Co., $10 each.
60 shares Sixth-Avenue RR. Co., $100 each.
16 shares New-York and New-Haven RR. Co., $100 each.
40 shares Hoboken and Hudson City RR. Co., $50 each.
$5,000 State Rhode Island 6 per cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Hudson River RR. Co. 2d mortgage Bonds.
$1,000 Putnam and Payne Bond (Saratoga 7 per cent.)
$10,000 United States 5-20s.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, DESKS, SAFES, MIRRORS, ORGAN, &c.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, will sell by auction, at his salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., on SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 10½ o'clock:

A large assortment of household furniture, consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, pier mirrors, oval gilt mantle mirrors, 5¾ octave parlor organ in black-walnut case, mahogany and black-walnut book cases and secretaries, black-walnut wardrobes, fine carved centre tables, card tables, cottage bedroom suites, dressing bureaus, washstands, easy-chairs, Turkish lounges, sofas, arm-chairs, china, glass and crockery and kitchen utensils.

Also, a large assortment of desks, stools, arm-chairs, matting, iron safes, letter presses, iron railing, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF LUMBER AND COAL YARD, &C.

Will be sold at public auction at Port Chester, Westchester County, New-York, on Saturday, Feb. 15, 1868, at 11 A. M., on the premises at Lyons' Point, Port Chester, the entire stock of LUMBER, COAL AND HARDWARE AND BUILDING MATERIALS, &c., contained in the lumber and coal yard and store recently occupied by the late William L. Bush, at Lyons' Point, Port Chester.

The stock is large and well assorted, and as it will be offered for sale in one entire lot, a splendid opportunity is afforded to make an investment in a profitable business.

The stock will be sold with the privilege to the purchaser of leasing or purchasing the dock and real estate at Lyons' Point at a price to be named.

For further particulars apply to AMHERST WIGHT, Jr., No. 119 Broadway, Room No. 33, New-York, or to JOHN M. LYON, Port Chester. AMHERST WIGHT, JR., Administrator, &c.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

OIL-PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, CHROMOS, &c.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell by auction at his salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., THIS DAY, (Friday,) Feb. 14, at 10½ o'clock, a fine collection of English, French, German and Flemish oil-paintings, comprising landscapes, figure pieces, marine, cattle pieces, &c.; also a fine assortment of English line engravings, chromos, &c.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.

THIS DAY, (Friday,) Feb. 14, at 11 o'clock, within the store:
3,000 packages Malaga Raisins, crown basket, London layers and loose Muscatels, in prime order.
1,500 packages Malaga Raisins, stained.
7 cases prime Leghorn Citron.
150 barrels prime Almeria Grapes.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.

THIS DAY, (Friday,) Feb. 14, at 12½ o'clock, on Pier No. — East River:
4,450 boxes fresh Sicily oranges.
1,110 boxes fresh Sicily lemons.
Cargo bark *Gratta*, from Palermo.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

On the 7th day of March, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., I will sell at public auction the lot with the unfinished dwelling thereon, situated on Hillhouse-av., New-Haven—lately the property of John S. Graves: sale will take place on the premises. For terms of sale and other information inquire of LUZON B. MORRIS, assignor in bankruptcy of John S. Graves.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, NO. 61 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have distrained upon 1,575 barrels of Whisky in United States Internal Revenue Bonded Warehouse of A. H. Mills, No. 40 Vesey-st., marked as follows:

150 barrels K. B. C.
150 barrels K. B. C. 3,672 to 3,821.
100 barrels K. B. C. 3,934 to 4,033.
225 barrels K. B. C.
250 barrels K. B. C. 4,184 to 4,433.
250 barrels K. B. C. 4,484 to 4,683.
100 barrels K. B. C. 4,884 to 4,983.
250 barrels K. B. C. 4,984 to 5,238.
100 barrels K. B. C. 5,234 to 5,333.

and entered in the name of the Kentucky Bourbon Company by C. B. Sanborn, President, or A. H. Mills, for the payment of the duties on 5,046.66 proof gallons distilled spirits, and 50 per centum thereto, due the United States under section 23, Act March 2, 1867, in satisfaction of an uncanceled bond dated Aug. 30, 1867, given by F. J. Tinkham, as principal for the withdrawal from Bonded Warehouse, No. 40 Vesey-st., of 114 barrels, containing 5,046.66 proof gallons distilled spirits for rectification, and said 1,575 barrels spirits will be sold at public auction at Bonded Warehouse, No. 40 Vesey-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day. J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

The above sale is postponed to SATURDAY, Jan. 25, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the same place. J. F. BAILEY, Collector. JAN. 15, 1868.

The above sale is postponed to SATURDAY, Feb. 15, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the same place. J. F. BAILEY, Collector. JAN. 25, 1868.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.—Large stock of new and second-hand harness, saddles, bridles, collars, military clothing, wool and rubber blankets, wagon and horse covers, tarpaulins and grain bags, tents of all kinds complete, wedge-wall and hospital awnings and wagon covers made to order; officers' McClellan and artillery saddles $8 to $18; bridles $1 25 to $3. PITKIN & CO., No. 5 Park-place.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864. The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864. The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864. The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865. The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865. The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865. The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865. The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865. The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865. The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865. The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866. The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866. The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866. The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866. The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867. The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867. The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867. The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867. The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867. dec26-law(t)mar26

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 8th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH LE COMTE and GEORGE H. PERKINS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, and against the separate and individual estates of each of them, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, or either of them, to them or either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and of each of them individually, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and of the estates of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. FEB 13, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 10th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EVERETT CLAPP, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. FEB. 13, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 7th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE W. WOOD, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. FEB. 13, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 7th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JULIUS KALLMAN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 3d day of March, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. FEB. 13, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 10th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THE PLACE SUGAR REFINERY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, which has been adjudged bankrupt, on its own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt corporation, to it or for its use, and the transfer of any property by it, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt corporation, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of its estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 3d day of March, A.D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. FEB. 13, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 5th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WHITTEN E. KIDD, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. FEB. 14, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 11th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SAMUEL STEIN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. FEB. 14, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 6th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LEONARD N. WYANT, of the Town of East Orange, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 28th day of February A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. FEB. 14, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 7th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY C. BOLTON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. FEB. 14, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM COGAN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William Cogan, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of February, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated at New-York, on the 29th day of January, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk. ja31-law3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAM R. WELCH, Jr., Bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Abram R. Welch, Jr., in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of February, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. Dated New-York, on the 27th day of January 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk. ja31-law3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York. In the matter of MORRIS JACOBS, Bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Morris Jacobs in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge, and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of February, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place. Dated New-York, on the — day of January, 1868. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk. ja31-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK STROMEYER, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts.—By order of the Court.—Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. Dated New-York, 7th day of February, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk. feb7-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NICHOLAS F. BUTENSCHON, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts:—By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. Dated New-York, Jan. 29, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk. ja31-law3wF*

NO. 556.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN B. AUGUR, bankrupt. In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, Southern District of New-York, ss. At the City of New-York, the 11th day of February, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John B. Augur, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City. f14-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALFRED GILL a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Alfred Gill, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. Dated at New-York, the 15th day of January, A. D. 1868. JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway New-York City. f1-law3wF*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 27th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ANDREW W. GILL, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 27th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. FEB. 14, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN A. KAMPING, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John A. Kamping, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of March, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place. Dated New-York, on the 4th day of February, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk. f14-law3wF*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN LEIGHTON. Bankrupt—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of John Leighton, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 27th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. ROBERT MURRAY, Marshal, Messenger. FEB. 14, 1868.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PATRICK PURCELL and HENRY M. ROBINSON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Patrick Purcell, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, and Henry M. Robinson, of Jersey City, Hudson County, in the State of New-Jersey, within the said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 12th day of February, 1868. JOHN OAKEY, Assignee. f14-law3wF* No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York City.

NO. 424.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PATRICK McGEE, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Patrick McGee, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. Dated at New-York, the 10th day of February, A. D., 1868. JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee, f14-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MOSES BUXBAUM and ISAAC BUXBAUM, bankrupts.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Moses Buxbaum and Isaac Buxbaum of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York in said district, and of the estate of each of them, who were adjudged bankrupts on their own petition on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1867.—Dated at the City of New-York, the 13th day of February, A. D., 1868. JOHN TODD, Assignee, f14-law3wF* No. 202 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JESSE C. LANE and JOSEPH W. PARMELEE, bankrupts.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Jesse C. Lane and Joseph W. Parmelee, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said District, and of the estate of each of them, who were adjudged bankrupts on their own petition, on the 23d day of December, 1867. Dated at the City of New-York, the 13th day of February, A. D. 1868. JOHN TODD, Assignee, f14-law3wF* No. 202 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NORMAN C. JONES, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Norman C. Jones, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said District, who was adjudged a bankrupt, on the 8th day of November, A. D., 1867, upon his own petition. Dated City of New-York, 13th day of February, A. D. 1868. JOHN TODD, Assignee, f13-law3wF* No. 202 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DARIUS TALLMAN, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. Dated New-York, Jan. 30, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk. ja31-law3wF*

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the Trustees of the Eleventh Ward at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 25th day of February, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the erection and completion of a new school-house on the site at present occupied by Grammar School No. 36, on the south side of Ninth-st., near Avenue C, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

HIRAM WISNER, EDWARD MIEHLING, JOSEPH WANGLER, ARMOUR C. ANDERSON, HARVEY C. CALKIN, Board of Trustees Eleventh Ward.

Dated Feb. 10, 1868.

TO ICE DEALERS AND CONSUMERS.

The Commissioners of the Central Park will receive proposals for the purchase either this or next Winter of such portion of ice from the Park lakes as can be disposed of without interfering with the skating. ANDREW H. GREEN, Comptroller of the Park.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM GAS-LIGHT CO., No. 76 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

COAL TAR.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received at this office until Feb. 15, instant, inclusive, for the purchase of all the coal tar manufactured by the Company, (excepting such quantity as may be required for the use of the Company,) for one year from the first day of May next; proposals to be sealed and directed to the Company at No. 76 Nassau-st., New-York, indorsed "Proposals for Coal Tar," and to state the amount offered per ton for all the coal carbonized for the period above named. The number of tons carbonized to be determined by the books of the Company; the coal tar to be taken from the tar-well by the contractor. Payments for same to be made monthly.

Satisfactory security for the faithful performance of contract will be required. HENRY P. McGOWN, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE, Established 1850.

Warehouses, Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby. Manufactory, No. 379 West 12th-st., extending through to No. 120 Jane-st.

Buyers of furniture are invited to examine the largest stock of fashionable furniture to be found in this City, consisting of CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM SUITES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, AND WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT.

Particular attention given to the furnishing of CHURCHES, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, HOTELS, &c.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York. D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENEY, Vice-Pres't. Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

THOMAS R. AGNEW, NOS. 260 AND 262 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,

Has reduced the prices of teas, coffees, sugars, flour and all kinds of groceries and provisions from 10 to 25 per cent.; he asks no profit from the poor during the hard times. Everybody should call and compare the prices before buying elsewhere, and save 25 to 50 per cent.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES! GREAT BARGAINS.—Now on hand several new carriages on consignment, that will be offered at great bargains; also several second-hand carriages, 1,000 sets harness. CALVIN WITTY, Carriage Depot, No. 638 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RUBBER HOUSES!

The Telescopic Cup Company are now prepared to execute orders for the celebrated "NILES' PATENT HARD RUBBER TUMBLERS." Orders should be addressed to JOHN B. BABCOCK, Treasurer, Boston.

THE URETHROTOME.—THIS IS THE term selected to designate six instruments, one of which is adapted to each variety of stricture of the urethra. Any case, however aggravated, can be instantly relieved and consecutively permanently cured by the patient himself, in two months, without further interference. See SCALPEL, No. 46, for three lectures on stricture, to his private surgical class, by Edward H. Dixon, M. D. For sale by EVERARDUS WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House. Price 50 cents. Office hours, for consultation, from 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av. The instruments are not for sale, and can be used personally by the inventor only.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 16 John-st., New-York.

GENUINE BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES and eye glasses. Preserve the sight. Optical Institute, No. 1,132 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as plain cook, or to do chamberwork and sewing, or would do general housework in a small private family; good City references. Call for two days at No. 1,402 Broadway, between 39th and 40th-sts., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman as lady's maid and seamstress; can dress hair; has lived in first-class families, or as nurse and sewing; understands the care of children thoroughly; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 101 West 26th-st., northwest corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN who thoroughly understands her business, a situation as first-class cook; would go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 434 West 27th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS—one as meat and pastry cook, the other as laundress; will assist in the kitchen if needed; good reference. Apply at No. 120 Mott-st., between Grand and Hester, first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN CITY OR country, for a girl lately landed; is a good washer and ironer; can do plain cooking and makes good bread; has references from her last place. Call at No. 118 East 8th-st., St. Mark's-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, without any charge, a situation as lady's maid; understands all kinds of sewing and hair-dressing; would go as nurse; has six years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 2 7 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A family washing at her own house; is a first-rate laundress, and understands fluting; can give most respectable reference. Address or call on Mrs. D., No. 407 East 22d-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as cook; understands cookery in all its branches; is an excellent baker; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 342 West 4th-st., near 13th-st and 8th-av., in the candy-store.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY A SITUATION as nurse or companion to an invalid lady, or would go as governess to instruct small children; best of reference given. Call or address No. 406 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl of good address as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Apply for two days at No. 75 Division-st., Room No. 3, first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGLISH girl of good moral character, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework; has good reference. Call at No. 5 Hester-st, first floor, back rooms.

WANTED—BY A COLORED COOK, WASHER and ironer a situation; can take the place of chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT COOK, WASHER and ironer, a situation; she is a good meat and pastry cook and makes excellent bread; would go into the country; good references. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT Welsh girls, situations—one as cook or laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference. Apply at No. 429 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WIDOW WOMAN, Protestant, a situation to do general housework or as laundress, or as chambermaid and assist in waiting; good City reference: City or country. Call at 384 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE laundress; no objection to assist with chamberwork or sewing. Good City reference. Call at No. 241 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th aves., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, or to do general housework for a small private family; good City references given. Call at No. 111 Henry-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, a situation as laundress; can give the very best of reference in the City. Call or send to No. 340 East 23d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERMAN woman to do chamberwork and plain sewing; good references given. Call at No. 1,434 Broadway, between 40th and 41st sts., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, and to assist at washing and ironing, in a private family; best City references given. Call at No. 205 East 20th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT WOMAN a situation as nurse and plain sewer, or to wait on an invalid lady; excellent references given. Apply at her present employer's, No. 134 West 2sd-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; WILL assist in washing and ironing, by a young woman; has good City references. Inquire at No. 63 West 49th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL A SITUATION as waitress or nursery work; no objection to the country. Address W. W. HOMS, No. 45 Elizabeth-st.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER TO GO OUT by the day; is a good fitter, and understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine. No. 219 East 21st-st., 1st floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class cook; best City reference. Call at No. 295½ 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. No. 104 Allen-st., between Broome and Delancey sts., basement.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED coachman; he is an excellent groom and careful City driver; is willing and obliging; has unexceptionable City reference as to character, capability, sobriety, &c. Address for two days J. S., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SWISS (MARRIED) man, without children, who understands gardening, greenhouses and hot-beds; can milk; understands the care of horses thoroughly. Call for two weeks at No. 101 Wall-st. RUFUS D. CASE.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as a first-class groom; is a good careful driver and willing and obliging in every respect; the best of City reference given. Address A. M., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant married man as janitor of buildings, or porter; has been in the same this last five years; first-class City reference given. Can be seen till suited at No. 255 West 35th-st., rear building, second floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN a situation as waiter; perfectly understands his business in all its branches; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., for three days.

WANTED—BY A STRONG, ACTIVE YOUNG man, a situation as first-class coachman and vegetable gardener; not afraid of hard work; has first-class reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 210 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man who understands his business thoroughly; has six years' reference from his last employer; is a willing and obliging man. Address M. L., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as coachman and groom; has the best of country recommendation; will make himself generally useful; will assist in garden if required. Address J. M. L., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY one who thoroughly understands his business; City preferred. May apply to his late employer, Mr. FOLEY, No. 169 Broadway, in the store.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN A situation as coachman; would take care of a small garden; is not afraid to work; has the best of reference. Address, for two days, T. K., Box 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as plain gardener, or would take charge of a pair of horses; has good reference. Address J. V., Box No. 2[illegible] *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN, A SITUATION as waiter in a private family; best City reference. Address GRASSLE, tailor, No. 176 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A POSITION AS SUPERINTENDENT of some large mining concern, by an experienced mining engineer. Address G. F. D., Box No. 5,933 Post-office.

$100.—I WILL GIVE TO ANY PARTY who can get me on the Metropolitan Police; am a smart, active man; or will give $50 to any person who can procure a porter's, messenger's or watchman's situation. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 211 *Times* Office, for three days.

TO LAWYERS AND OTHERS.—A GENTLEMAN having an abundance of leisure in each day, is desirous of procuring an engagement with one or more parties as copyist, or in any capacity in which good, rapid and accurate penmanship would be properly appreciated and rewarded. Address E., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A BOY IN A DRY GOODS HOUSE; about 16; who resides with his parents in New-York, Brooklyn, or Jersey City. Address M. B., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN, GERMAN OR Protestant, North of Ireland, to cook, wash and iron for a small family; City reference required. Apply from 9 till 12 A. M., at No. 3 East 35th-st.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN TO TAKE THE management of a grapery and green house, in the country. Apply at No. 89 Maiden-lane, Feb. 14, 1868.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GARDENER, one who understands the care of hot and cold grapery. References required. Apply to No. 14[illegible] Front-st.

DRY GOODS

AT GRAND-ST., CHEAP STORE.

During the alterations and extension of these premises the business entrance will be Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND-ST. and No. 66 ALLEN-ST.

We are selling our silk, millinery and straw goods cheap.

EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 309, 311, and 311½ Grand-st. and Nos. 66, 68, and 70 Allen-st., fifth block East from the Bowery.

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS. STORE TO LET. STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.

OLIVER MOWBRAY would respectfully notify the public that he is about to close out his stock of GENERAL DRY GOODS, all of which have been marked down to such low prices as must insure their speedy sale.

The stand is one of the best this side the City. Business conducted on the ONE PRICE principle.

STORE TO LET. STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE. OLIVER MOWBRAY, No. 289 Grand-st., cor. Forsyth.

CORSETS HALF PRICE. ONE DOLLAR WORTH TWO.

French woven whalebone corsets, good shape; also cheap linen handkerchiefs, collars, laces, embroideries, frillings, ribbons, dress trimmings, gloves, &c., &c.

N. B.—Werly's Paris corsets and new shape skirts at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 13th-st., east side.

MISSES' KID GLOVES.

All colors and sizes, now opening. Ladies' opera kids from $1; the best $1 25 kids in the City; Jouvin's best, and the seamless kid; also mitts, gaiters, hoods and scarfs, cloth gloves, merino underwear, &c., at reduced prices. At ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, east side, near 13th-st.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 22
EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Mar. 7
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Mar. 21
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT.....SATURDAY, April 4

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $160 or $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165 or $145; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY

TARIFA.....Feb. 12
TRIPOLI.....Feb. 26

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
E. CUNARD.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

JAVA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19
PALMYRA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26
CUBA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Mar. 4
AUSTRALASIAN leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Mar. 11
RUSSIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Mar. 18
SIBERIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Mar. 25
Chief cabin passage.....$150
Second cabin passage.....80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage.....165
Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGS, from New-York, Feb. 22.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Mar. 7.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, March 21.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, April 4.
The elegant British iron steamship WM. PENN will leave Pier No. 3 North River for London direct, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL — CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails.

CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY..Feb. 15
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY..Feb. 22
CITY OF WASHINGTON (via Halifax) MONDAY, Feb. 24
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY..Feb. 29
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
To London	105	To London	35
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA, COLORADO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
NEBRASKA.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12
MINNESOTA.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19
MANHATTAN.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY! THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, Via Panama or Nicaragua.
Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.
For passage and freight over both routes, as follows:
VIA PANAMA.
FEB. 15, 1868—Steamship FULTON, connecting with steamship OREGONIAN.
MARCH 5, 1868—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA.
VIA NICARAGUA.
FEB. 25, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.
These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, Feb. 15.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, Feb. 22.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, Feb. 29.
From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY
DENMARK, THOMSON.....SATURDAY, Feb. 22
HELVETIA, CUTTING.....SATURDAY, Feb. 29
PENNSYLVANIA, HALL.....SATURDAY, Mar. 7
FRANCE, GRACE.....SATURDAY, Mar. 14
Cabin passage, $100, currency.
Steerage passage, $25, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Havre, $45 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the offices of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES. DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 21.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4, North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. ADAMS, Feb. 20.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, Feb. 27.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, March 5.
For freight or passage, apply to GEO. E. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.—The well-known fast-sailing sidewheel steamship BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, Commander, will sail for the above port from Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 3 P. M.
Freight on measurement goods, 30 cents per foot.
Freight on weight goods, ½ cent per pound.
Passage money, $65 in currency.
No freight for Havana received on day of sailing.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO MEXICO.

FOR SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
The sidewheel steamship ALABAMA will sail for above ports from Pier No. 2 East River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 22, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's sidewheel steamships
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. EATON, sails THURSDAY, Feb. 13.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Feb. 20.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.
For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS—FRIDAYS—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, FRIDAY, Feb. 14.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, FRIDAY, Feb. 21.
From Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, and by steamers to Florida ports.
Freight taken as low as by any other line.
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:
GEO. CROMWELL, SATURDAY, Feb. 15.
For freight or passage apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., Agents, No. 86 West-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA, FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon of the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
FEB. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. CONNER, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
Steamer March 21, 1868, connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco, April 14, for Japan and China.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR will sail on FRIDAY, Feb. 21, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received until Thursday, at 3 P. M.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
To insure shipment, freight must be sent down early.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $349 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

EMPIRE LINE.
EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 P. M.
The favorite side-wheel steamships
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Feb. 15.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 22.
For freight or passage apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
The first-class steamships
HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves..SATURDAY, Feb. 15
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves...SATURDAY, Feb. 22
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida, to all points in the interior, at lower rates than any other line.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE. Every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st. The favorite steamships LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Feb. 18. CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, Feb. 25. For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.
For freight or passage apply to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.
For freight or passage apply to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—Cabin passage, $15. Freight lower than by any other line. The fast A 1 steamship MATANZAS, J. RYDER, Commander, will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Bills of lading signed for all points in the Interior.
Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission.
SARAGOSSA will sail on the following SATURDAY.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA HAVANA.—Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft side-wheel steamship BIENVILLE, Capt. BAKER, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, for the above port on SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

MOBILE, GALVESTON, LAVACCA AND BRAZOS SANTIAGO.—The steamship BIENVILLE, leaving Pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 3 P. M., will receive freight for the above ports, to be reshipped at New-Orleans per Morgan's line of steamers without expense at New-Orleans.
For rates of freight apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.
3 P. M. Express train for Riverhead.
4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.
5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:33 and 6:33 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the firm name of WHITTEMORE & MOTT, for the purchase and sale, on commission, of stocks, bonds, government securities and gold.
Office (until May 1) at No. 13 Broad-st.
E. P. WHITTEMORE, Member New-York Stock Exchange.
WM. F. MOTT, Jr.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1868.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of JOHN TAYLOR'S SONS was dissolved on the 19th of January, 1868, by the decease of JOSEPH B. TAYLOR. All persons having claims against the late firm will present the same at the office, No. 394 Greenwich-st., corner of Jay-st., New-York.
The undersigned will continue the brewing business under the name and style of JOHN TAYLOR'S SON.
WM. H. TAYLOR.

COPARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of MINER & SOMERVILLE, is this day dissolved by
FEB. 11, 1868. HENRY D. MINER, Senior partner of above firm.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSE FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, in Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs.; 25x103 feet, four-story, in excellent condition, newly painted, with every improvement and convenience; no agents need apply. Address, personally or by letter, A. B., Exchange Office, No. 680 Broadway, under the East River Bank.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY ON THE SOUTHeast corner of 9th-av. and West 19th-st.; it is now, and has been, occupied for the last twelve years as a meat and provision establishment. Inquire of J. M. EDGAR, No. 365 West 19th-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO LOTS ON 133d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; one lot on 77th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., and one on 101st-st., between Broadway and 11th-av. Apply to CHARLES MOTT, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST BROWN-stone houses on West 34th-st., near 7th-av.; price $30,000. Also many others in various locations, from $7,500 to $50,000. Printed list on application. ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

EAST 19TH-ST., BETWEEN 4TH-AV. AND IRVING-PLACE.—For sale, an elegant four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, partially furnished, at $40,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house No. 68 St. Mark's-place, 25 feet wide; price $25,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE 25x75x125 in a wide street, and good neighborhood, for sale. Price $35,000. CHURCH & SHARPE, No. 24 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 12 East 37th-st. For permits to see the house apply to GEO. C. ANTHON, No. 212 5th-av.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

D. & M. CHAUNCEY, 155 MONTAGUE-ST. NEAR CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, BROKERS IN REAL ESTATE AND LOANS,
Have for sale and to rent furnished and unfurnished dwellings in all sections of Brooklyn; also property suitable for manufacturing purposes, and valuable water fronts.
Desirable building sites in vicinity of Prospect Park, on the Heights and throughout the city.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE—FOR SALE in the 9th Ward—4 lots on Patchen-ave., 25 by 100; 14 lots on Hancock-st., 25 by 100; in a rapidly improving neighborhood; suitable for first-class residences; on high ground, on the grade. Apply to DRAKE & CO., No. 9 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—THREE-STORY BRICK house, all modern improvements, pleasantly situated, No. 347 Gold-st., near Fulton-av. Apply at the house.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

WHITESTONE—TWO COUNTRY RESIDENces; one villa plot with unfinished building, and over twenty-two acres of choice land for sale, in one parcel or separately.
Apply only to ROBERT A. HAGGERTY & CO., No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT FLUSHING, L. I.—COUNTRY residence for sale or to let, with immediate possession, on Whitestone-av., Flushing, L. I.; one mile and a quarter from station; stages connect. Apply only to ROBERT A. HAGGERTY & CO., No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE,
ONE OF THE FINEST RESIDENCES IN THE VILLAGE OF GENEVA, N. Y.
A house and nine acres of land, beautifully situated on the west bank of Seneca Lake, commanding a view of the lake for 20 miles. The house is a well arranged two-story double house, in good repair, filled in with brick, 50 feet front, with wing 25 feet front, depth 40 feet; with gas fixtures, marble mantels in parlors. Gas supplied from the village. The four acres of grounds surrounding the house are tastefully laid out, and are covered with a profusion of ornamental trees and adorned with shrubs, evergreen and hawthorn hedges. They contain a well-stocked orchard, productive kitchen garden, supplied with currant, raspberry and gooseberry bushes. Gravel beach, with fine facilities for bathing, boating and fishing. Commodious stables, carriage-house, cow-house and other outbuildings. There are five churches within a mile of it, Hobart College and good private and public schools. Society unsurpassed anywhere. Central Railroad runs through the village. Steamboats by the lake connect with Erie Railroad.
For further particulars apply to WM. N. CLARK, No. 170 William-st., or on the premises.

ORANGE, N. J.
For sale, a piece of land at the northwest corner of Harrison-st. and the Morris and Essex Railroad, containing 176 feet 10 inches on Harrison-st. and 231 feet on the railroad, and only a few rods distant from Brick Church Station. Inquire of S. F. COWDREY, No. 67 Wall-st., New-York.

$3,000,000 REAL ESTATE FOR SALE IN NEW JERSEY.—Col. J. A. MARTIN, General Real Estate, Life, Fire and Accident Insurance Agency, head office Rahway, N. J., offers for sale the above amount of real estate, containing every variety and condition of farms, from $1,000 to $50,000 per farm; all within from one to two hours of New-York City. Also, houses and lots in all the principal cities and towns in the State. Fifty houses for sale in Rahway, N. J., with twenty-one trains per day by New-Jersey Railroad; fifty to sixty minutes from New-York. J. A. MARTIN.

TO CAPITALISTS, BUILDERS, MARBLE DEALERS AND OTHERS.—For sale at a bargain, 250 acres of land in Western Massachusetts, containing three producing marble quarries, thoroughly opened, together with an office, a mill for sawing marble, dwelling-houses, barns and other outhouses, derricks, tools, horses, cattle, wagons, &c., &c., making it in complete running order and capable of paying from 25 to 75 per cent. on price. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Samples of the marble may be seen and particulars obtained at Room No. 2, No. 8 Pine-st. A. G. MYERS.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT SUBURBAN residence of Philip Dater, Esq., consisting of 29 acres of land, with stone mansion-house and all necessary outbuildings, situate in Westchester County, about 1½ miles from Harlem Bridge and 3 miles from Central Park. The house is 50 feet square, has modern improvements and is in good order. The place is accessible at all hours of the day by steamboat, railroad and horse cars. Apply to PHILIP DATER & CO., No. 161 Front-st., or to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL PLACE ON LONG Island Sound, about nine miles from Bridgeport, Conn.; house large and nearly new, with all the modern improvements; the grounds are arranged with great taste, having every variety of fruits, trees and flowers; the garden large, under-drained and subsoiled; the whole place embraces about six acres; is within three minutes' walk of the churches, post-office and railroad depot. If applied for soon, will be sold for much less than it cost before the war. Apply to WM. W. PINNEO, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., New-York, or J. B. PINNEO, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY HOME, on the banks of the Hudson; handsome Gothic cottage house, commanding very elegant views of river, inland and mountain scenery; about 20 acres of land, beautifully diversified in surface; fine apple orchard, abundance of fruit, peaches, pears, grapes, quinces, cherries, &c.; gardener's cottage, carriage-house and barn; a fine water front, unobstructed by railroad; affords good boating, bathing and fishing, and makes this a peculiarly attractive place for a family fond of the water. Price, $28,000.
A. M. SCRIBA, No. 38 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL AND FINISHED place at Newburg, on the Hudson, containing 8 acres; fine view of the river: great abundance of all kinds of choice fruit and flowers; three-quarter of a mile from depots; the house is for Winter or Summer; buildings very fine; furniture, horses, carriages, sold if wanted. Anyone wanting a desirable residence, it will pay to look at this. Address Box No. 579 Newburg Post-office, or apply to HOMER MORGAN.

FOR SALE—FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, one hour from New-York; four acres, land handsomely laid out; ample shade and ornamental trees; great variety of fruit; modern house, fifteen rooms, carriage house, barn, &c.; buildings worth all asked for place; terms satisfactory; possession to suit purchaser. Apply to proprietor, J. W. BOWDOIN, No. 91 Duane-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—We are about erecting houses in New-Jersey, one hour on Morris road, five minutes' walk from depot, costing $3,000 and upward each, which will be sold at cost and on favorable terms, with two or more acres of land at $350 per acre. Plans at our office. MYERS & TUCKER, No. 9 Nassau-st.

GREAT BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, EXchange or to let, forty miles from City, a country store and dwelling-house, with barn, icehouse, &c., and fifteen acres of land, with young orchard of grafted fruit. Apply at No. 48 John-st., up stairs, 3 to 5 P. M. this day.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, furnished, in a desirable location, five minutes from depot, house containing 11 rooms: has gas, hot air furnace, hot and cold baths, with a commodious carriage-house; lot 200 by 800 feet. Apply at No. 33 Spruce-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN NEWARK, NEW-JERSEY—A pleasant, modern built frame dwelling, containing 11 rooms, with dining-room and kitchen in rear; lot 31x115 feet; plenty of fruit; house in perfect order; three minutes from depots; possession immediately; price, $7,000. Inquire of KING & BOND, No. 296 Broad-st., Newark.

FOR SALE CHEAP—IN THE VILLAGE OF West Farms a beautiful cottage, with eight rooms, fronting the river; lot 50x150 ft., with abundance of fruit and shade. Apply to F. R. HITCHCOCK, on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., THE MOST desirable place of residence out of the City, several fine houses with gardens attached, ranging from $5,000 to $20,000. Apply to HOYT & MILLER, No. 166 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 350 ACRES ON LONG Island Sound, at Smithtown Harbor, Long Island, with large barn, orchards, and all necessary buildings in complete order. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A COMMODIOUS WELL-FURNISHED house on Clark's Hill, Stamford, Conn., for one year or the Summer months. Apply to J. D. FLINT, Germania Fire Insurance Co., No. 175 Broadway.

A COTTAGE HOUSE—COMPLETELY FURnished, barn, horse, carriage, and one acre of ground, one hour from New-York, for sale cheap. Address Box No. 2,787 New-York Post-office.

ATTRACTIVE HOMES WITHIN ONE hour by rail; also, good productive farms in Mohawk Valley; also, in New-Jersey. Call on JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, IN THIS CITY IN a good location, a small house, with modern improvements, from $10,000 to $12,000. Address D., Box No. 130 *Times* Office, with full particulars.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—A MEDIUM size three-story high stoop house, about 20x50, in a desirable neighborhood, below 34th-st. preferred, for which four lots in Twelfth Ward, and balance in cash will be paid. Address, stating location and price, Box 4,673 Post-office.

WANTED—A MODERN HOUSE WITH LAND, within 1½ hours of the City, on the Northern New-Jersey or Morris and Essex Railroad, near depot. Address, S. B. T., Box No. 180 New-York *Times* office.

TENEMENT PROPERTY WANTED to buy or lease.—The highest price and best security given. Address R. H. GIBBONS & CO., No. 446 Broome-st., three doors west of Broadway.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.
Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS, CATERERS, &c.—To rent or lease, on the seashore at Long Branch, N. J., a first-class large and commodious hotel, completely and thoroughly furnished, linen, plate, &c., ready for immediate occupancy. To those desirous of having a well-established house for the coming season this affords an excellent opportunity. For photograph, particulars, &c., apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—A LARGE FIRST FLOOR, CONSISTing of two handsome rooms; gas and water, with other conveniences; suitable for any good business; will answer for a store; also, a good basement, in perfect order; gas and water; good windows; dry and healthy; will be let together or separate, at No. 107 4th-av., near 12th-st.

A FINE FLOOR ON BROADWAY TO let, (2d, 3d or 4th story,) at No. 245, next door to Importers' and Traders' Bank, at the corner of Murray-st.—opposite the open square in front of the City Hall—one of the best localities in the City; size of floor, 25x114 feet, with L on Murray-st., 25x12¾. Apply on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, AT DArien, near Stamford, the residence of F. A. Weed, Esq.; good house and carriage-house, with more or less ground; great variety of fruit; will be leased to a good tenant for three years. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

FIFTH-AV. PROPERTY TO LEASE for first-class business.—The two basement houses and lots on the corner of 22d-st., 48 by 100 feet; being at the junction of the two great avenues of the City, the position is regarded as unsurpassed.
JOHN MUDIE, No. 696 Broadway, over drug-store.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK—To rent, several furnished and unfurnished Winter and Summer brick residences, with gas and modern improvements, fruit and vegetable gardens, stables, lawns, shade trees; five minutes from ferry. Mr. HAMILTON, No. 26½ Broadway.

LOFTS TO LEASE IN NO. 34 BARCLAY-st., at a moderate price. The building is a superior one and the lofts are unsurpassed, both in light and convenience, by any in this City. Possession immediately. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET—WELL LIGHTED AND ventilated, suitable for lawyers, brokers and railway companies, at No. 72 Broadway and No. 11 New-st., opposite the Gold Room. Apply to VAN RENSSELER & CRUGER, No. 182 Grand-st.

TO LET—NO. 207 STATE-ST., NEAR COURT, Brooklyn, four full-sized rooms, kitchen attached, range; stairs and hall and two rooms carpeted; hot and cold water, bath and closets; gas included; rent $46 per month; no moving in May.

TO LET — BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, BETWEEN Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries, five minutes' walk from either, a furnished house, with immediate possession; terms, $200 per month. Apply at No. 152 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET, IN HARLEM—A STRICTLY FIRST-class three-story brown-stone house, in the most desirable location in Harlem, and near 5th-av., will be leased with or without the furniture. Address HARLEM, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

TO LET—IN LEXINGTON-AV., BETWEEN 56TH and 57th sts., two handsome new four-story brown stone houses, with all the modern improvements and in complete order; are suitable for a large family. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

BROADWAY STORE AND CHOICE show rooms to let; store No. 817; 125 feet deep; corner rooms on second and third floors, No. 819.
JOHN S. KELSO, No. 44 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY, THE National Hotel, Nos. 5 and 7 Cortlandt-st., through to Liberty-st. Apply to URIAH J. SMITH, No. 23 Liberty-st.

TO LET—A BROWN-STONE HOUSE ON 19TH-st., near Irving-place, in excellent order; possession immediately; furnished or unfurnished; rent moderate. VAN ZANDT BROS. No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—NO. 207 STATE-ST., NEAR COURT, Brooklyn, a handsome furnished front parlor for one or two persons, with gas, $20 per month; with privilege of cooking, fuel supplied, at $25; no moving in May.

BUILDING TO LEASE IN MERCER-st., 25x100, five stories high, with good side light and steam power if wanted. Apply to C. E. RICHARDS, No. 91 Mercer-st.

TO LET—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS, CORner of Bowery and Hester-street, for business or dwelling; second floor now vacant. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No 153 Bowery, from 12 to 3.

BROADWAY LOT TO LEASE—EAST side, between Canal and Howard sts., adjoining the Jay property; to be sold Feb. 4. Written offers to be addressed to No. 272 Madison-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A THREE-story and basement neatly furnished house to rent on Clinton-st., Brooklyn, to a small family without children; all improvements. Apply at 191 Clinton-st.

TO LET—THE LOFTS OF MARBLE STORE No. 37 Chambers, extending through to Reade-st. Apply to W. IRVING, at Clarke & Stebbin's, No. 212 Pearl-st.

TO LEASE—HOUSE AND LOT, CORNER OF 5th-av. and 25th-st., running through to Broadway and opposite the Worth Monument. Apply to W. W. STEPHENSON, No. 1 Park-place, Room No 19.

LOFTS TO LET—THE SPACIOUS LOFTS, 30 feet in width and 200 feet in depth, in the building No. 591 Broadway. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 111 East 60th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. For permit apply to ZOPHAR MILLS, No. 144 Front-st.

TO LET—SPACIOUS AND PLEASANT OFfices in the large marble building, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway; basement, second, third and fourth floor. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIdence on Todt Hill, Staten Island; also, one at Inwood, on the Hudson, both elegantly furnished.
VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A GOOD DWELLING, partly furnished, near depot, to rent; thirteen rooms; $1,000 per year. W. C. BUTLER, No. 50 Dey-st.

TO LET—ALL THE LOFTS OF THE LARGE store No. 22 Park-place, through to Barclay-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY 25-FOOT STORE IN Grand-st., near Crosby, at $6,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, ON 5TH-AV., only to a private family. Inquire of G. R. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 54 Wall-st.

A STORE, HOUSE AND STABLE TO LET.—No. 165 Hudson-st., corner of Laight. Apply to Dr. GREEN, No. 42 Clinton-place.

CANAL-ST.—NO. 387,* NEW PEOPLE'S BANK, No. 505, corner of Renwick-st., to lease for five years. Inquire of MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union-square.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, ROOM 35 BY 100 feet, well lighted. Apply to BURR & CO., No. 222 Front-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A SMALL FAMILY OF ADULTS, LIVING in a large furnished house, desire to meet with a gentleman and his wife, of refinement, and good social position, without children, who would board them for the rent; those in comfortable circumstances preferred, whose desire is principally to lessen expenses; references exchanged. Address, with reference, CITY HOME, Station D, Bible House.

REDUCED BOARD—NO. 183 WEST 14TH-ST.—Family private; to gentlemen $7 to $8. Also, a front parlor and alcove room, furnished or unfurnished, to man and wife for $20.

NO. 163 EAST 17TH-ST.—CORNER OF Stuyvesant Park, an elegant house; a few desirable rooms, first-class board and moderate prices. References required.

NO. 313 WEST 32D-ST.—A HANDSOME suite of large rooms on second floor to let, separately or together, with board. Also rooms for single gentlemen. Terms moderate.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY WILL let a furnished room on first or second floor; the house is first-class in every particular; the best of reference required and given. No. 112 East 17th-st.

BOARD WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE LOcation, at a moderate price, for a mother and three sons. Apply, with references, at EVERETT LIBRARY, No. 72 West 34th-st.

BOARD NEAR THE COOPER INSTITUTE—Excellent board with fine large rooms for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, at moderate charges—No. 73 7th-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, in suites or single; all modern improvements. Apply at No. 117 East 12th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. near Broadway.

NO. 385 FIFTH-AV.—A SUITE OF HANDsomely furnished rooms, with board, on second floor, front.

NO. 100 4TH-ST., WASHINGTON-SQUARE—Rooms with or without board for couples or single gents; references.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD; ONE SMALL and one large; bath, gas and hot and cold water; dinner at 6. Apply at 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,
Manufacturers of MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS, BILLIARD-TABLE BEDS,
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and Shelving of all kinds.
Marbleized Slabs,
For Piers, Tables, Bureaus, What-Nots, &c.
WAINSCOTING FOR ROOMS AND HALLS.
Roofing Slate—Purple, Green and Variegated.
The Trade supplied on favorable terms.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager, Middle Granville, N. Y., or No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS—A LARGE STOCK ON hand all ready for setting up in buildings, which must be sold in the next thirty days, at any price, on account of rebuilding. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th sts.

DENTISTRY.

IMPROVED DENTAL RUBBER,
PATENTED BY EDWIN L. SIMPSON, Oct. 16, 1866.
Each pound box contains the manufacturer's guarantee. Price $6 per pound.
PORTER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Manufacturers of PORCELAIN TEETH, Bridgeport, Conn.,
General Agents for the United States.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas to administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office. No. 19 Cooper Institute.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LA GRANGE.

LA GRANGE AND BRIGNOLI ITALIAN OPERA.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Feb. 14,
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF RIGOLETTO,
with Mme. LA GRANGE, Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPPS, Sigs. MASSIMILLIANI, ORLANDINI, SARTI, COLETTI, &c.
Musical Director and Conductor.........Sig. NICOLAO
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 1 P. M.,
FIRST GRAND GALA MATINEE, LA TRAVIATA,
with Mme. La Grange, Brignoli, Orlandini, &c.
Admission to Matinée, all parts, $1. To avoid the rush at the door, tickets for the Matinee can now be purchased at the regular ticket-offices.
Monday, Feb. 17, will be performed for the first time this season Verdi's splendid masterwork, UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.
Seats for "Rigoletto" and "Un Ballo in Maschera" can now be purchased at the box office of the Academy, Schirmer's, No. 701, and Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway.
On THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 20, UN BALLO IN MASCHERA—Brooklyn.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MATINEE—SATURDAY.
LA GRANGE-BRIGNOLI ITALIAN OPERA.
GRAND GALA OPERA MATINEE
TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) FEB. 15, AT 1 P. M.
LA TRAVIATA.
WITH MME. ANNA DE LA GRANGE, SIGNORS BRIGNOLI, ORLANDINI, COLETTI, &c., &c.
Musical Director and Conductor...........Sig. Nicolao
Admission to all parts of the house, (no reserved seats,) $1.
In order to avoid the rush at the doors, tickets can now be purchased at the box office of the Academy, Macoy's, No. 114, and Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

FRENCH THEATRE.

H. L. BATEMAN..........Lessee and Director
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 15,
will be presented for the second time,
LES BEAUX MESSIEURS DE BOIS-DORE, and
LES CHANSONS POPULAIRES DE LA FRANCE, both of which were received on Tuesday evening with the warmest demonstrations of approbation.
TUESDAY EVENING NEXT—M. ROUSSEAU'S BENEFIT.
FRENCH PERFORMANCES—TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The Theatre to be let for the other nights. Apply at the box office.
Seats secured at the Theatre and No. 701 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL—SATURDAY.

THEODORE THOMAS' FOURTH SYMPHONY SOIREE, SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 15, AT 8.
Soloist.........Mr. Carl Rosa
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF EIGHTY.
PROGRAMME:
Overture—Coriolanus.........Beethoven
Concerto, G major, No. 11.........Spohr
Ballade—The Minstrel's Curse.........Bulow
Symphony No. 2, in C.........Schumann
Tickets, $1 50 each; Reserved Seats, extra, 50 cents.
Can now be had at the Hall and Music Stores.

A NEW READING OF FUN, STORY AND SONG.

NOT BY EYTINGE, NOT BY MURDOCH, NOT BY VANDENHOFF,
NOT BY DICKENS, NOT BY KEMBLE, NOT BY SHAKESPEARE,
BUT BY JOHN T. DOYLE,
Assisted vocally by Mr. ARTHUR MATTHISON, and pianofortically by Mr. FRANK GILDER.
THE SHAMROCK; OR, CHIPS FROM THE "BLARNEY STONE," AT IRVING HALL, SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 15, 1868.
Tickets, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.

It is respectfully announced that Mr. DICKENS' FAREWELL READINGS in AMERICA will take place at STEINWAY HALL, NEW-YORK, on MONDAY, APRIL 13, TUESDAY, APRIL 14, THURSDAY, APRIL 16, FRIDAY, APRIL 17, and MONDAY, APRIL 20. Further particulars in future advertisements.

GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL OF THE LIEDERKRANZ SOCIETY, ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY, Feb. 20.

Tickets, admitting one gentleman and two ladies, at $15, and extra ladies' tickets at $5, to be had of the following members:
Carl Amann, No. 89 Wall-st.; L. E. Amsinck, No. 148 Pearl-st.; L. Burger, No. 58 Bowery; L. Gerner, No. 38 Broad-st.; L. A. Grass, No. 320 Greenwich-st.; Wm. H. Gunther, No. 502 Broadway; Chas. Hauselt, No. 39 Spruce-st.; C. Hensel, No. 20 Exchange-place; G. Heye, No. 39 Broad-st.; John Heyne, No. 13 William-st.; L. Kammerer, No. 36 Walker-st.; Sigmd. Kaufman, No. 39 Nassau-st.; H. O. F. Koch, No. 15 Carmine-st.; F. Kuhne, No. 54 Broad-st.; Dr. Lellman, No. 81 East 4th-st.; Geo. Nembach, No. 141 8th-st.; Philip Rein, Fifth-av. Hotel; John Schepeler, No. 52 Exchange-place; O. Schipper, No. 44 Exchange-place; F. S. Stallknecht, No. 37 Nassau-st.; E. Steiger, No. 17 North William-st.; F. Steins, No. 46 Cedar-st.; W. Steinway, Steinway Hall; Hermann Sturn, No. 92 William-st.; Hermann Uhl, *Staats Zeitung*; Jacob Windmuller, German Savings Bank, and at Liederkranz Hall, No. 31 East 4th-st., every evening after 8 o'clock.
Tickets not transferable. E. STEIGER, Secretary.

GRAND BAL MASQUE OF THE "ARION,"
ON THURSDAY, MARCH 5, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tickets, $10.

LECTURES.

STEINWAY HALL.

DU CHAILLU'S LECTURES. MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 17.
First Lecture of the season. "The Gorilla and its Habits, the Gibbon, Ourang-Outang, Chimpanzee, and their Affinity to Man." The lecture will be profusely illustrated by diagrams. Tickets of admission $1; can be obtained at all the principal book and music stores, and at the ticket-office of the hall. Doors open at 7; lecture commences precisely at 8 o'clock.

DANCING.

DEGARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY.

No. 82 5th-ave., corner 14th st.
NEW CLASSES NOW FORMING.
Misses and Masters WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 o'clock P. M.; Gentlemen TUESDAY and FRIDAY evenings at 8 o'clock. Circulars at the Academy.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York.
Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
1. For laying crosswalk across West-street, at the north side of West Tenth-street.
2. For laying crosswalk across West-street, from the north side of Christopher-street to Pier No. 51.
3. For laying crosswalk across West-street, to Pier No. 44.
4. For building sewers in Fifty-first-street, between Seventh and Ninth avenues, with branch in Broadway, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets.
5. For regulating and grading Seventy-seventh-street, from First to Second avenues.
6. For building sewers in Willet-street, between Grand and Houston streets, and in Division-street, between Essex and Jefferson streets.
7. For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in Seventieth-street, between Tenth-avenue and Hudson River.
8. For flagging sidewalks in Fifty-fourth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on
1. The east side of West-street and the north side of West Tenth-street, to the extent of half the block from the northeast corner of West-street and West Tenth-street.
2. The east side of West-street, to the extent of half the block from the northeast corner of West and Christopher streets, and the north side of Christopher, from said corner to a point half way between Weehawken and Washington streets; also both sides of Weehawken-street, from Christopher to a point half way to West Tenth-street.
3. The east side of West-street, from Spring to Charlton.
4. Both sides of Fifty-first-street, from Seventh to Ninth avenues; also both sides of Broadway, from Fifty-first to Fifty-second streets.
5. Both sides of Seventy-seventh-street, from First to Second avenues, to the extent of half the block either way on said avenues.
6. Both sides of Willett-street, from Grand to Houston; also both sides of Division-street, from Essex to Jefferson street, and both sides of Norfolk-street, to the extent of one hundred and five feet from Division-street.
7. Both sides of Seventieth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.
8. Both sides of Fifty-fourth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Jacob F. Oakley, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, ISAAC O. HUNT, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Feb. 13, 1868.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Fifth-street, from Third-avenue to the Harlem River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of February, 1868, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the opening of One Hundred and Fifth-street, from the Third-avenue to the Harlem River, in said City, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to Improvements touching the Laying out of Streets and Roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.—Dated New-York, Jan. 30, 1868.
RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against OLIVER M. PETTIT, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the office of S. D. LAW, No. 25 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of July next.—Dated December 30, 1867.
EDWARD N. SMITH, LOUISA P. PETTIT, } Executors.
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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILLIAM D. VEEDER, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS C. STRYKER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, the administrator, at his residence, in the town of Gravesend, L. I., on or before the 18th day of March next.
CORNELIUS S. STRYKER, Administrator.
DATED, Sept. 9, 1867.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector—will hold Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., in the hall corner of Broadway and 29th-st. Sermon by the Rector. Seats free.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.
MONDAY, Feb. 10, and every afternoon and evening during the week, a new three-act dramatic story by Fred. G. Maeder, Esq., entitled
RED RIDING HOOD, OR THE WOLF AT THE DOOR.
To be seen at all hours, Living Giraffe, Tom Thumb Elephant, Infant Female Esau, Circassian Girls, Mammoth Fat Lady, Giantess, Dwarfs, Living Skeleton, Fat Baby, &c., &c.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S immense collection of LIVING WILD ANIMALS.
Admission to the whole, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

BANVARD'S—BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY MATINEE THE HIDDEN HAND.
SATURDAY—Joint benefit of CHAS. WARWICK and JOHN MATHEWS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
LITTLE BAREFOOT MATINEE, LITTLE BAREFOOT MATINEE, LITTLE BAREFOOT MATINEE, } To-morrow at 1½.
MAGGIE MITCHELL as "LITTLE BAREFOOT."

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

Fourteenth-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director.
MATINEES AT 2½.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
GREATEST BILL OF THE SEASON!
Rentree of the Great Russian Athlete
PFAU! PFAU! PFAU! PFAU!
PFAU! PFAU! PFAU! PFAU!
who will appear in his THRILLING AND WONDERFUL FEATS UPON THE FLYING TRAPEZE.
THE YOUNG, BEAUTIFUL AND INTREPID EQUESTRIAN ARTISTE, MISS LUCILLE WATSON. MISS LUCILLE WATSON. IN HER GREAT SENSATION ACT! A GALAXY OF STARS.
EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC, IN NOVEL AND VARIED PERFORMANCES.

STEINWAY HALL.

TWENTIETH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT, SUNDAY EVENING, FEB. 16, 1868.
L. F. HARRISON, Director.
The following artists will appear:
Mme. ANGIOLINA GHIONI, Prima Donna.
Mr. LEOPOLD DE MEYER, the great Pianist.
Mr. BROOKHOUSE BOWLER, the celebrated English Tenor.
Mr. CARL ROSA, the eminent Violinist.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Accompanist.
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, Conductor, and his full orchestra, who will perform for the second time, HAYDN'S SYMPHONY DEPARTURE.

LIEDERKRANZ FANCY DRESS BALL,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY, Feb. 20.

EXHIBITION OF PAGE'S GREAT HISTORICAL Painting of ADMIRAL FARRAGUT ENTERING MOBILE BAY, opens daily at Studio Building, No. 51 West 10th-st.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

WATERS' FIRST PREMIUM PIANOS, with iron frame, overstrung bass and Agraffe bridge; Melodeons, Parlor, Church and Cabinet Organs; the best manufactured, warranted for six years; 100 Pianos, Melodeons and Organs of six first-class makers, at low prices for cash, or one-fifth cash and the balance in monthly installments; for rent, and rent money applied if purchased. Second-hand instruments at great bargains. Illustrated catalogues mailed for three cents. Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., Warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, manufacturers of the MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS, sixty styles, also the METROPOLITAN ORGANS, offer the largest assortment of instruments of this class in the country. Prices $75 or less, to $2,500 each. Organs to rent.

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF NEW AND second-hand grand, square, and upright pianos to let and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

19 SECOND-HAND PIANOS OF VARIOUS makers for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.

No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

ORANGE PRIORY.

A home boarding-school for young ladies and children, opened Sept 9. For prospectus address Miss S. H. GALE, Orange, N. J.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 111 East 36th-st.
The second term will commence Feb. 11. Application for admission to the course of lectures on Physiology, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry must be made immediately. Classes in Music, vocal and instrumental, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS, F. L. RITTER, and others.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE.

NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AV., NEW-YORK.
The second semi-annual term of this College begins on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5. Applications for information, or for admission to either of the classes, may be made to the President at the College.
H. M. PIERCE, LL.D., President.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York.
The classes in drawing and painting are taught by Mr. W. F. De Haas.
REV. AND MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MISS WARREN'S
Day School for Children has removed to 4 West 9th-st.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST." FOUNDED 1855, is a reliable Educational Bureau—
For supplying Schools with Teachers;
For representing Teachers who want positions;
For *giving* parents information of good schools;
For selling and renting School Properties.
All Teachers should have the "Application Form."
All Employers of Teachers should have "Amer. Educational Monthly" and "Teachers' Bulletin."
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 430 Broome-st., N. Y.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.—A COLlegiate School for young ladies at Riverdale, on the Hudson. The second session of the fifth school year begins Feb. 12. Rev. Geo. D. Wildes, A. M., Rector; Mrs. M. O. Keith, Principal. Prospectus at Appleton's, No. 443 Broadway, N. Y. Inquire of SAML. D. BABCOCK, President, No. 14 Broad-st., or of HENRY F. SPAULDING, Secretary, No. 40 Leonard-st., N. Y., or address the Principal.

SUNSWICK TERRACE SEMINARY, ASTORIA—Boarding and day school for young ladies; terms $300 per annum, including board and tuition in English, French, Spanish, music, vocal and instrumental, &c.; fifth house from the boat-landing.
Mesdames KEELING & McGEE, Principals.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING-SCHOOL for Boys, Jersey Lycoming Company, Pennsylvania, $200 per year. A home for good boys, and thorough in discipline and instructions. For catalogue address F. DONLEARY LONG, A. M., Principal.

HLASKO'S NEW-YORK CADETS DRILL school for youth, meet every MONDAY and THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at the Armory of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, Broadway and 35th-st. Send for circulars.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from the City, location healthful; teaching thorough. Principal O. R. WILLIS, A.M.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

SCHOOL FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN at No. 28 East 26th-st., near Madison-av.

TEACHERS.

GERMAN TUITION.—A YOUNG GERMAN lady, perfectly qualified to instruct in the German and English languages, desires one or two pupils to instruct at their homes; terms moderate; best references. Address E. P., care John Williams, No. 11 Park-place.

PRIVATE TUITION IN ALL THE branches of a liberal, practical and classical education, either in classes or separately, by the hour.
C. W. CLIFTON, A. M., No. 1,193 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

THE STEAMERS BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.
Having been withdrawn for a few weeks in order to refit and renovate them, the line will be covered by the FAST AND WELL-KNOWN FREIGHT PROPELLERS, METIS AND DORIS,
which will make their trips in the usual time.
GOODS WILL BE DELIVERED WITH PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Freight Agent.

FOR BOSTON VIA STONINGTON.

REOPENING OF THE STONINGTON ROUTE, Commencing on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.
The new and elegant sea-going steamers STONINGTON, Capt. WILL M. JONES, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, and the NARRAGANSETT, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.
These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains.
For passage, or for freight at the lowest rates, apply on the Pier No. 33 North River.
SAMUEL DEVEAU, Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President of the Stonington Steamboat Company.

STEAMERS FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

The upper-cabin propeller steamer TRANSIT and the lightering and wrecking steamer HARVEST, now lying at North 4th-st., Williamsburg. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 171 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL AND POPUlar steamboat JOHN ROMER; length on deck, 185 feet; beam, 26 feet; depth of hold, 8 feet; coppered; engine and boilers in good order; boilers been used but two seasons; is considered the fastest boat of her class afloat; will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply to C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD &c.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 4 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
THE CURTAIN RISES PRECISELY AT 7:30 AND THE ENTIRE PERFORMANCE TERMINATES AT 10:50 O'CLOCK.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
HOUSES COMPLETELY CROWDED.
FRIDAY, Feb. 14, 1868,
will be presented an entirely
NEW FAIRY SPECTACULAR EXTRAVAGANZA, in Prologue and four acts, by James Mortimer, entitled THE WHITE FAWN,
in which will appear JARRETT & PALMER'S celebrated PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.
The piece produced with everything new and after a preparation of many months, at a cost of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS.
INCREASED ORCHESTRA AND FULL CHORUS.
A CAST of rare excellence.
A GRAND BALLET of seventy finished artists.
PROLOGUE—THE KINGDOM OF BELLS.
ACT 1—THE YELLOW EMPIRE.
ACT 2—THE KINGDOM OF FISHES.
ACT 3—THE KINGDOM OF AIKA.
ACT 4—Revealing the BRIGHT REALMS OF THE DRAGON FLY.
AN ENCHANTING SCENE OF GORGEOUS SPLENDOR, UNAPPROACHABLE IN EXQUISITE BEAUTY AND FASCINATION.
A GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1 o'clock. Seats secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
NOTICE.
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF PAULINE will for the present postpone the production of the NOVELTIES in preparation.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 14,
will be presented FOR THE LAST TIME,
Planche's charming comedy of THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH.
Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. W. H. POPE, Miss KATE RANOE, and Miss ANNIE WARD.
To conclude with John Madison Morton's new comedy of WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Miss FANNY MORANT, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss MARY BARRETT and Miss MONELL in the cast.
SATURDAY, Feb. 15—PAULINE.
MONDAY, Feb. 17—PAULINE.
TUESDAY, Feb. 18—"OURS."
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19—PAULINE.
Doors open at 7¼; Performance commences at 8.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.

JAMES E. HAYES..........Lessee
CROWDED EVERY NIGHT.
Triumphant success of the peerless and beautiful Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL.
TO-NIGHT and TO-MORROW AFTERNOON.
HER GREAT COMPANION PIECE TO FANCHON.
Mr. J. W. COLLIER in the cast and Mr. G. L. FOX. | LITTLE BAREFOOT. LITTLE BAREFOOT. LITTLE BAREFOOT. LITTLE BAREFOOT.
LITTLE BAREFOOT MATINEE—TO-MORROW.
Full notice will be given of the requested REPETITION OF FANCHON.
In preparation, Mr. Fox's New Pantomime.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.

NO. 728 BROADWAY.
M. L. Finch..........Business Manager.
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
Immense success of the revival of the ever popular play of THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK,
with J. K. MORTIMER in his great character of BADGER. C. T. PARSLOE, Jr., as BOB, the boot black, and Miss IRENE WORRELL as LUCY FAIRWEATHER. Also, Ryner, Clark, Donnelly, Villa, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Davey and the entire strength of the Company in the cast.
TO-NIGHT—Benefit of THOS. THEALL, Treasurer, on which occasion the great CARLETON (for this time only,) will appear, by kind permission of Messrs. Sharpley and White, in his great specialities of SONG AND DANCE.
Curtain rises at 8 o'clock.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF LOTTA, IN CHARLES DICKENS and JOHN BROUGHAM'S LITTLE NELL and THE MARCHIONESS.
By general request and in order to accommodate those unable to obtain seats the last two Saturday mornings, LOTTA WILL GIVE ONE MORE LITTLE NELL MATINEE, AND POSITIVELY THE LAST, SATURDAY NEXT AT 1½ O'CLOCK.
MONDAY—LOTTA'S LAST WEEK. Change of bill.

BOWERY THEATRE.

FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MR. E. EDDY.

IRISH HAY-MAKER. Mr. E. EDDY as LOONEY. JENNY LIND.	The Tragic Drama JACK CADE. E. EDDY as JACK CADE.	The wonderful ARAB TROUPE. BILLY DIAMOND. BOLAS. SAM COLE.

IMMENSE BILL SATURDAY NIGHT.

TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL,
6TH-AV., BETWEEN 41ST AND 42D STS.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Feb. 14, at 8 o'clock,
FIRST REPRESENTATION OF ITALIAN OPERA DI CAMERA BY THE YOUNG ARTISTS' ASSOCIATION,
Assisted by a fine orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Carl Anschutz and a competent chorus, on which occasion LUCRETIA BORGIA will be given with an attractive cast comprising
Miss LIZZIE MERRIFIELD, Soprano; (Her debut.)
Miss JENNY LANDSMAN, Contralto; (Her debut.)
Signor SEVERINI, Tenor;
Signor RANDOLFI, Baritone.
Admission $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Tickets for sale at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at Schuberth's, No. 820 Broadway, and at the door. Season tickets for the ten nights of Opera di Camera, $10 each, including reserved seats. Subscriptions taken at either of the above music-stores and at Lyric Hall.

THE PILGRIM.

LAST WEEK.
This Grand Exhibition will probably close next SATURDAY NIGHT.
Open every P. M., at 2 and 8 o'clock. This beautiful Hall to rent. Bunyan Hall, Union-square.

MR. CHARLES EYTINGE
Will give his SECOND READING, SATURDAY, Feb. 22, AT STEINWAY HALL. SHAKESPEARE, DICKENS, LYRICAL SELECTIONS.
Reserved seats can now be obtained at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, at same price as that of admission, $1.

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No. 125 5th-av., near 20th-st.
Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments, and in playing concerted music; popular elementary, choral and orchestral classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THE WHITE FAWN.

The undersigned hereby give notice that the Spectacular Fairy Extravaganza of the WHITE FAWN has been copyrighted, and that the mechanical effects and scenery have been patented. Any person using the title or any colorable imitations of the play, or its effects, will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.
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CHOICE RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL the Theatres can always be had at the Theatre Ticket-office, Reading-room Fifth-av. Hotel.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
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GEORGIA.

The Reconstruction Convention—The Relations Between the Majority and the Minority—What the People Think.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Friday, Feb. 7, 1868.

It is daily becoming more and more apparent that the elements of which this Convention is composed must separate by a violent disruption. Hitherto it has been with difficulty that collision has been avoided on the minor questions which have been discussed. On the subject of relief it was seriously proposed by a number of delegates who are opposed to the repudiation of private debts, to quit the Convention in a body after having entered their indignant protest against the contemplated spoliation of private property. Now that the real practical business of the Convention has come up for consideration, the dissension becomes more apparent, and the passions of the contending parties become more bitter and irreconcileable. The extreme Radicals are resolved to press their ultra doctrines without compromise or concession of any kind, confident in the power of their numerical superiority; and the extreme Conservatives who were willing at first to yield their prejudices and partialities to some extent, in order to promote union and harmonious action, finding that their overtures have been spurned, their motives misconstrued and their objects misrepresented, have fallen back within the intrenchments of their extreme position, resolved to defend it to the bitter end.

When the Convention met, those who are regarded as the out-and-out Conservatives were prepared to yield much in order to secure the adoption of a fundamental law which would bring peace, give justice to all, protect life and property, restore a stable government, and render a return to prosperity possible. With one or two exceptions they were willing to grant the suffrage to the black population as the Sherman bill requires, but they expressed their unalterable resolution to resist the eligibility of negroes to office and negro service on juries, first because they deemed it unsafe to the interests of the State, and secondly, because Congress has not required either as a condition precedent to reconstruction. The Radicals, instead of seeking to conciliate the Conservatives, or making any allowance for their opinions, or let us say, their prejudices, denounced them as rebels, traitors and copperheads, avowed their purpose to push ultraism to extremity, goaded and angered their opponents by taunts, threats and abuse, and relying on the majority of numbers which the negro delegates gave them, defied all opposition, and refused to give or receive quarter in the conflict they resolved to join. During the first few days after the Convention assembled, it would have been an easy matter to have adopted a constitution, embodying all the requirements of the Sherman bills, but the tactics of the majority daily added to the difficulty of doing this, increased the number and resolution of the opposition and diminished their own strength, not only in numbers, but in the influence, ability and respectability of their adherents, until at last it came about, as is the fact at present, that every delegate who is a native Georgian, and who commands the respect and confidence of his constituents, is to be found in the ranks of the opposition, avowedly seeking an opportunity to leave the Convention and return to the people, to use their best exertions to defeat the purposes for which the Convention was called together.

It is useless to disguise the fact that the majority is composed of Radical adventurers like Messrs. BRYANT, PRINCE and CLIFT, who came to Georgia with the army which occupied the State after the surrender, or subsequently as revenue officers or *attachés* of the Freedmen's Bureau, who are utterly unknown to the people, and have no property interest in the State; of a handful of trading politicians of desperate political fortunes and damaged reputation, like Messrs. BLODGETT, HOPKINS, DUNNING, CONLEY and others; and of the thirty-seven negroes who are taught to believe that extreme radicalism is their sole chance of securing their political rights.

From the outset these men made no attempt to conceal their purpose to arrange things so as to secure a Radical delegation in the electoral college for CHASE, or some other Radical candidate for the Presidency, and every energy has been bent to secure party ascendency at whatever sacrifice of the legitimate objects of reconstruction, even at the risk of defeating those objects altogether. Wherever the choice has presented itself between a conciliatory course and one of agression, even though to all appearance conciliation would be better calculated to attain the object, aggression has been invariably selected and followed, as if to gratify the sense of power, and make the minority feel the bitterness of their weakness. Delegates whose only connection with Georgia is their fortuitous residence in the State as tax assessors, revenue collectors, or Freedmen's Bureau agents—beardless boys, have recited speeches committed to memory, assailing with invective, contumely, and scurrilous epithets prominent citizens of Georgia who happened to take part in the war, whose names or past history had nothing whatever to do with the subject under discussion, and which were only lugged into the debate as if for the express purpose of irritating those who, though they may have disapproved of their course, respect them enough not to like to hear them causelessly vilified and abused. On several occasions since the Convention met I have seen this foolish course pursued by these inexperienced young men, and I have seen the bad effects which it produced upon citizens of Georgia, earnest Reconstructionists, avowed Republicans, devoted Union-men now, but who, during the war, fought and bled in the Confederate army. I have observed the gradual estrangement of these men, until I see them now acting with the opposition, and for the avowed reason that they have been "driven off by the abuse heaped upon Southern men from the carpet-bag delegates."

The bold attempt of the majority of the Convention to grasp the Executive power in the State, control absolutely the official patronage, assume unrestricted legislative and judicial authority, and regulate despotically not merely the political but the social and private affairs of the whole State, has alienated from the majority a number of delegates, and an immense number of the people, who two months ago were sincere advocates of the Congressional plan of reconstruction, but who, to-day, are resolute opponents of that scheme, and when the time comes will be found acting with the members of the Macon Conservative Convention. Had the majority used conciliation and moderation. Had the members whose claims to represent the people of Georgia were questionable, to say the least, been modest and inoffensive in their manner and matter, and had they addressed themselves exclusively to the task confided to them by the acts of Congress, and left all other matters to be regulated by the Legislature, the required Constitution and civil Government of Georgia would have been framed and completed to-day, ready for submission to the registered voters for approval or rejection. It is incalculable the damage which has been done to reconstruction both within the Convention and outside among the people, by the ill-advised and ill-disguised efforts of the majority to divert the Convention from its legitimate object—reconstruction—and make it a machine to work out the interests of a party faction. The most conclusive proof of this is to be found in the undeniable fact that the Convention met on Monday, the 9th of December, 1867, and on this 8th day of February, 1868, not one particle of the work for which the Convention was called has been completed. The relief measure upsetting the jurisdiction of the courts of law, assuming to regulate the relations of debtor and creditor, and undertaking to dispose of the private property of the citizen, is the only complete act of the Convention, and it may be well questioned whether the warrant to do all or any of these things can be found in the Sherman or supplemental bills passed by Congress, from which alone the Convention derives its authority. It was not concealed that the motive for the adoption of the relief measure in its present shape, with the promised supplements—a stay law for recent debts and a large homestead exemption—was to secure white votes for whatever Constitution may be adopted among that large class of impoverished debtors who are pressed by a heavy burden of debt, and whose means of payment are so much diminished by the depreciation of all the property which the war did not destroy. No effort was made to make this measure conform in the least to the provisions of the Constitution, but it was made as attractive as possible to the needy and anxious debtor, so as to make him believe it was "relief," and not to scrutinize too closely the other portions of the fundamental law, of which it is to be a part. Some weeks ago "relief" was much more alluring than it is now. Reflection and better information as to the validity and effect of any such measure emanating from the Convention, have made many doubt whether it was relief in reality, or only a make-believe. Numbers have applied to the Bankrupt Court for relief; numbers find that relief from debts due prior to June, 1865, is no relief at all, and numbers believe that even were the validity of the ordinance unquestionable, it would be too high a price to pay for the relief to accept the ultra radical measures to which it is appended.

The great question which is now fixing the attention of the people is the part of the proposed organic law which is now before the Convention—the franchise. Of all those I have seen and conversed with on the subject, I have scarcely met one who would not be willing to give the negroes a qualified suffrage, either based on intelligence or property, and I have hardly seen one who would willingly consent to universal negro suffrage. On the question of negroes being eligible to office, or their being admitted indiscriminately to the jury box, the people are practically a unit in resolute opposition to both. And if the proposed disfranchisement of the white population, both as to voting and office, is carried to the extent contained in Mr. BRYANT's report, a large number of the delegates say they will withdraw from the Convention and stump their respective districts in earnest opposition to the whole scheme. These delegates are determined, however, to exhaust all means of compromise before they take so decided a step. They intend to offer amendment after amendment, and as an example I give the following, which is offered by Mr. STANFORD, of Harris County, a delegate of great moderation, who seems to be a sincere friend of reconstruction.

"Every male person born in the United States, and every male person who has been naturalized, or who has legally declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, 21 years old or upward, who shall have resided in this State twelve months next preceding the election, and shall have resided six months in the county in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed an elector: Provided, that no soldier or marine or sailor in the military service of the United States shall acquire a residence by reason of being stationed on duty in this State; and provided further, that all persons who have heretofore been citizens shall be deemed electors, and all persons who have been made citizens by the Reconstruction acts of Congress shall be deemed electors after the year 1875: Provided, that they can read and write and understand the moral obligation of an oath, or shall own in their own right $250 worth of real estate, and shall have paid all legal taxes required of them by the laws of the State next preceding the election."

I am satisfied, however, that no compromise of any sort will be made by the majority. Their friends assert that if they do not get the Constitution which they want, they prefer not to have any, and that if the white people can stand military government, they think that they can stand it until Congress shall give another turn to the screw and provide for the making of a constitution by the loyal voters of Georgia.

The friends of reconstruction, who care nothing for party, and who do not seek or desire office, look on this condition of affairs with deep anxiety and dread. They wish to avoid all strife, and wish for reconstruction, which will bring peace. I have never seen the people—and by the people I do not mean the politicians—so despondent as they are now. They are fast losing all hope of adjustment of their troubles by the Convention, and see nothing in the future but contention, apprehension and greater difficulty.

Most heartily do I hope that my estimate of the present situation may prove inaccurate, and that my apprehensions may be unfounded. But I should not tell the truth, express my own convictions, or convey the convictions of others, were I to present any other view of political affairs in Georgia, so far as they are connected with the proceedings of the Convention.

LOUISIANA.

The Removal of Street Commissioner Baker—His Protest—The Common Council and the Recorder.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 6, 1868.

Your readers will probably recollect the contents of the military orders issued yesterday and telegraphed last night, removing Street Commissioner BAKER (military appointment,) and reinstating Recorder GASTINEL. The former was appointed by Gen. SHERIDAN on the same day that Ex-Gov. WELLS was removed. On the 13th day of December, papers arrived at headquarters charging Street Commissioner BAKER with malfeasance in office. The matter was referred to the Mayor for investigation and has been going on from that time to the day when Gen. HANCOCK issued an order removing BAKER and directing the investigation to cease. The District-Attorney of the Parish of Orleans is commanded to take charge of the matter, and take such action as may be proper and necessary against the party, proceeding therein by due course of law.

To-day Mr. GEORGE D. FIELD, the newly appointed Street Commissioner, applied in person to Mr. BAKER at the Street Commissioner's office, for the latter to vacate his office in his favor, but Mr. BAKER refused to surrender up his office, stating as a reason that he did not recognize the authority of Gen. HANCOCK to remove him. On Mr. FIELD reporting this fact at headquarters, he found that a letter from Mr. BAKER had preceded him there, which gave other reasons in addition to the above, for his action in the case. The following is a copy:

FEB. 6.

Major-Gen. W. S. Hancock, Commanding Fifth Military District:

SIR: I am this morning in receipt of an order issued from your headquarters, dated Feb. 5, No. 26, Special Order, removing me from the office of Street Commissioner.

I respectfully draw your attention to section 4 of act of Congress, dated [Nov. 27] 1867, by which it will be seen that my appointment, made by Major-Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN, commanding Fifth Military District, on the 3d day of June, 1867, was confirmed, and as your powers of removal are by that act of Congress confined to that of persons who are disloyal, and who use their influence to hinder or obstruct the Reconstruction acts of Congress, and as no such charges have been made against me, I shall only yield the office to an order approved by "General of the Army of the United States," or to overwhelming superior force.

Respectfully,
WILLIAM BAKER, Street Commissioner.

On the report of Mr. FIELD, Gen. HANCOCK immediately ordered Lieut. BURBANK, of his staff, (Acting Assistant Adjutant-General,) to accompany Mr. FIELD to the Street Commissioner's office, when, without more ado than the demand of the officer for him to surrender his office, Mr. BAKER at once complied.

Leaving aside the charge and evidence of malfeasance in office, the public good alone required that such scandal should cease, and this could only be done by Mr. BAKER's removal.

In the case of Recorder GASTINEL, of the Second District Court, (who, by the way, is considered one of the most honorable men that has ever held a similar position in this city,) the Supreme Court of Louisiana declared him ineligible to all the office on account of his being under thirty years of age. Acting upon this decision, the Common Council (also military appointment of Gen. SHERIDAN) voted to enter into an election for a Recorder, in contempt of the order of Gen. SHERIDAN upon the subject forbidding elections until reconstruction under the law was completed, and the special order of Gen. HANCOCK in the case, and also regardless of the example presented by Gen. MOWER by a similar offence in the case of the Aldermen of the City of Jefferson, in this State.

The following are Gens. SHERIDAN's and MOWER's orders referred to:

"It is hereby announced for the information and guidance of all concerned, that no election for State, parish, municipal or judicial offices, will be held in the State of Louisiana until the provisions of the law of Congress entitled 'An act to provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel States,' and of the act supplementary thereto, shall have been complied with. Until elections are held in accordance with these acts, the law of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana approved March 15, 1867, which provides for the continuance in the performance of their duties of those persons whose term of office would otherwise have expired, will govern all cases except those which may be specially acted upon at these headquarters.

For passing an ordinance for the election of city officers, in direct violation of Special Orders No. 3, current series, from these headquarters, the members of the present Board of Aldermen of the City of Jefferson, Louisiana, are hereby removed, and the following named persons appointed to fill the vacancies, &c."

The office of Recorder is elective by the people and not by the Board of Aldermen. The action of the Common Council as shown by the report of their proceedings in this case was a defiance to the Major-General Commanding. The black members are no doubt influenced in their actions by designing white partisans. It was presumed that Gen. HANCOCK was afraid to remove the colored element of the Council, and it appears in the light of a threat for him to do so. It is generally understood that Gen. HANCOCK did not intend to correct previous events and that he never intended to remove persons on account of their color who had been inducted into office by his predecessors; but it is well understood by those who know the temperament of the General that he will brook no defiance in his position from any person white or black. Gen. HANCOCK will probably meet the issue though perhaps more reluctantly when colored persons are concerned.

There has been an almost universal demand for Gen. HANCOCK to make an entire change of the Council and place the best men in office since his assuming command of this Department, as the want of confidence in the present city administration is general, not only by the people of the city, but throughout the State, and this irrespective of persons or politics except the most radical Abolitionist.

A. H. Stephens' Book on the War—Its Objects and General Character.

The first volume of the book which Hon. A. H. STEPHENS has been for some time preparing upon the recent civil war, has been finished and will be published in advance of the other. The work is not intended to be a *history* of the war, but rather a discussion of its principles and its effect on the nature and form of our Government. The first volume is devoted to a discussion of the nature of the Government, and is preliminary to the main subject which is reserved for the second. In the introduction, of which we have received a copy, Mr. STEPHENS gives the following statement of the circumstances which induced him to adopt the *colloquial* style in his treatment of the subject:

"It so happened, in the Spring, and early part of the Summer, of 1867, while the writer was at his home, devoting his mind, in that quiet retreat, to the general subjects herein discussed, with a view to the preparation of a work of some sort, upon them, for publication, that he was visited, at different times, by great numbers of his old friends, from the Northern States, representing almost every shade of opinion upon the present state of public affairs. During these visits, conversations were had, and very thoroughly indulged in, with perfect good temper, on all sides, upon all these subjects. These actual colloquies, with rare exceptions, began just as the following pages begin; and, they usually took the same course.

The only fiction in the machinery is in the names of the parties, and in connecting the whole discussion with the same persons. The real names of the parties, for obvious reasons, are not given. Others and entirely fictitious ones are substituted. For unity in the general plan, three representative characters thus selected are retained throughout the discussion.

Judge BYNUM, from Massachusetts, represents throughout, that class of visitants who belong to what is called the Radical branch of the Republican party. Prof. NORTON, from Connecticut, represents, in like manner, those of that class known as the Conservative branch of the same party; while Major HEISTER, from Pennsylvania, represents those of that class known as War Democrats.

The living prototypes of each of these fictitious representatives were in the actual conversations had."

Mr. STEPHENS, in the introduction from which the above is taken, also makes the following general statement of the opposing political principles out of which the war arose:

"It is a postulate with many writers of this day that the late war was the result of two opposing ideas, or principles, upon the subject of African Slavery. Between these, according to their theory, sprung the 'irrepressible conflict,' in principle, which ended in the terrible conflict of arms. Those who assume this postulate, and so theorize upon it, are but superficial observers.

That the war had its origin in opposing principles, which, in their action upon the conduct of men, produced the ultimate collision of arms, may be assumed as an unquestionable fact. But the opposing principles which produced these results in physical action were of a very different character from those assumed in the postulate. They lay in *the organic structure of the Government of the States.* The conflict in principle arose from different and opposing ideas as to the nature of what is known as the General Government. The contest was between those who held it to be strictly Federal in its character and those who maintained that it was thoroughly National. It was a strife between the principles of Federation on the one side, and Centralism, or Consolidation, on the other.

Slavery, so called, was but the question on which these antagonistic principles, which had been in conflict, from the beginning, on divers other questions, were finally brought into actual and active collision with each other on the field of battle.

Some of the strongest Anti-Slavery men who ever lived were on the side of those who opposed the centralizing principles which led to the war. Mr. JEFFERSON was a striking illustration of this, and a prominent example of a very large class of both sections of the country, who were most unfortunately, brought into hostile array against each other. No more earnest or ardent devotee to the emancipation of the black race, upon humane, rational and constitutional principles, ever lived than he was. Not even WILBERFORCE himself was more devoted to that cause than Mr. JEFFERSON was. And yet Mr. JEFFERSON, though in private life at the time, is well known to have been utterly opposed to the centralizing principle, when *first* presented, on *this* question, in the attempt to impose conditions and restrictions on the State of Missouri, when she applied for admission into the Union, under the Constitution. He looked upon the movement as a political manœuvre to bring this delicate subject (and one that lay so near his heart) into the Federal Councils, with a view, by its agitation in a forum where it did not properly belong, to strengthen the Centralists in their efforts to revive their doctrines, which had been so signally defeated on so many other questions. The first sound of their movements on this question fell upon his ear as a "fire bell at night." The same is true of many others. Several of the ablest opponents of that State restriction, in Congress, were equally well known to be as decidedly in favor of emancipation as Mr. JEFFERSON was. Among these may be named Mr. PINCKNEY and Mr. CLAY, from the South, to say nothing of those men from the North who opposed that measure with equal firmness and integrity.

It is the fashion of many writers of the day to class all who opposed the Consolidationists in this, their first step, on this question, with what they style the Pro-Slavery Party. No greater injustice could be done any public men, and no greater violence be done to the truth of history, than such a classification. Their opposition to that measure, or kindred subsequent ones, sprung from no attachment to slavery; but, as JEFFERSON's, PINCKNEY's and CLAY's, from their strong convictions that the Federal Government had no rightful or constitutional control or jurisdiction over such questions; and that no such action, as that proposed upon them, could be taken by Congress without destroying the elementary and vital principles upon which the Government was founded.

By their acts they did not identify themselves with the Pro-Slavery Party, (for, in truth, no such party had, at that time, or at any time in the history of the country, any organized existence.) They only identified themselves, or took position, with those who maintained the federative character of the General Government.

In 1850, for instance, what greater injustice could be done any one, or what greater violence could be done the truth of history, than to charge CASS, DOUGLAS, CLAY, WEBSTER and FILLMORE, to say nothing of others, with being advocates of Slavery, or following in the lead of the Pro-Slavery Party, because of their support of what were called the adjustment measures of that year?

Or later still, out of the million and a half, and more, of the votes cast, in the Northern States, in 1860, against Mr. LINCOLN, how many could it, with truth, be said were in favor of Slavery, or even that legal subordination of the black race to the white, which existed in the Southern States?

Perhaps not one in ten thousand! It was a subject with which they were thoroughly convinced they had nothing to do, and could have nothing to do, under the terms of the Union, by which the States were confederated, except to carry out and faithfully perform all the obligations of the constitutional compact.

They simply arrayed themselves against that party which had virtually hoisted the banner of consolidation. The contest, so commenced, which ended in the war, was, indeed, a contest between opposing principles; but not such as bore upon the policy or impolicy of African subordination. They were principles deeply underlying all considerations of that sort. They involved the very nature and organic structure of the Government itself. The conflict, on this question of Slavery, in the Federal Councils, from the beginning, was not a contest between the advocates or opponents of that peculiar institution, but a contest, as stated before, between the supporters of a strictly Federative Government on the one side, and a thorough National one on the other.

It is the object of this work to treat of these opposing principles, not only in their bearings upon the minor question of Slavery, as it existed in the Southern States, and on which they were brought into active collision with each other, but upon others (now that this element of discord is removed) of far more transcendant importance, looking to the great future, and the preservation of that constitutional liberty which is the birthright of every American, as well as the solemnly-guaranteed right of all who may here, in this new world, seek an asylum from the oppressions of the old.

WHARVES AND PIERS.

Reply of the Citizens' Association to the Letter of A. W. Craven, Esq.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 12, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A very brief history of the efforts of the Citizens' Association to inaugurate in the harbor of New-York a broad and comprehensive system of wharves and piers will be, to those interested in this important subject, the best answer to a communication which the Association finds in the TIMES of yesterday signed by Mr. A. W. CRAVEN.

On the 20th of August, 1866, the Association issued a circular addressed to the shipping merchants of this City and to the commercial interests generally, transmitting the resolution of the State Senate appointing a special committee to examine into the subject of our wharves and piers; and the Association urged prompt and united action on the part of the various commercial interests involved.

The Association then had accurate surveys made of all the wharves and piers of this City and Brooklyn, and had colored drawings prepared, showing the exact condition of each wharf and pier.

It also had a digest made of all the laws upon these subject, and opinions prepared by able lawyers upon the various questions arising under the laws.

These surveys and this digest of the laws were presented to the Senate Committee to aid it in its deliberations.

On the invitation of the Association, the various commercial interests in this City appointed standing committees of conference to harmonize the conflicting interests in the subject matter of our wharves and piers.

The Association then had prepared, by some of our most eminent jurists, a bill on the subject which met the approval of the commercial interests of this City.

The bill was introduced into the Legislature. It passed the Senate with but two dissenting votes, but was defeated in the Assembly through corrupt combinations.

The Association, on Oct. 30, 1867, issued a call for a meeting on the subject of our wharves and piers (which call was signed by the principal shipping merchants of our City,) to be held Nov. 8, 1867, at the Merchant's Exchange.

The members of the Chamber of Commerce, the Produce Exchange, the Ship-owner's Association, and all persons interested in the subject were cordially invited to attend the meeting and present their views.

This meeting referred the whole subject to a Committee of 100, embracing the names of our principal shipping merchants, leading lawyers, and others conversant with the subject.

The whole matter was then most thoroughly discussed and considered in the Committee, and the report as published adopted, and the bill directed to be drawn up in accordance with the report. Perhaps there is no subject which has ever received more time, consideration and discussion on the part of the gentlemen to whom it has been referred than was given to this wharf and pier question by the Committee:

Mr. CRAVEN objects to section 13 of the report, which is as follows:

"The Board should possess the power of establishing, from time to time, rates of wharfage and dockage to be charged on vessels, merchandise and passengers, except that the said Board should not be empowered to alter the present rates of wharfage on canal-boats."

And also to section 15, which is as follows:

"The rights of the canal boats, as given by existing laws, to the exclusive use of the waters adjacent to certain of the wharves of the City of New-York, on the East River, should be preserved."

Mr. CRAVEN says:

"There is a large body of individuals at Albany, both in the Legislature and out of it, much interested in canal boats. They have succeeded in obtaining a law that such boats shall pay only a fraction of the rates of wharfage established for other vessels, and also a law that any wharves and piers belonging to private owners may be designated to be used exclusively by such boats."

The law giving the canal-boats the exclusive use of the waters of the East River adjacent to the wharves of the City of New-York, from the east side of Pier No. 2 to and including the east side of Pier No. 9, from May 20 to Jan. 1 each year, was passed in 1862.

In 1867 this exclusive right of the canal-boats was extended so as to include the west side of Pier No. 10.

The Committee found these laws on the statute book.

After mature deliberation, it was concluded that it would be unwise to attempt to pass any bill looking toward substantial wharf and pier reform, which did not at least leave the canal interest undisturbed.

Mr. CRAVEN, in reference to the laws fixing the rates of wharfage on canal-boats, and giving them the exclusive use of certain wharves and piers, says:

"One would say that a greater outrage upon justice and all vested rights in private property could not readily be devised; and yet this is the very law which the plan of the Citizens' Association would tend to strengthen and perpetuate."

The plan of the Committee does not propose to strengthen or perpetuate any law which is unconstitutional or unjust.

The Committee found these laws on the statute books and leaves them there untouched.

If the canal interest of our State is so favorably considered by the people as to induce the Legislature to give to that interest privileges in this harbor which Mr. CRAVEN says are "an outrage upon justice and all vested rights in private property." One might consider that this evident strength of that interest would suggest it to be the part of prudence to acknowledge the fact and not risk all by endeavoring to pass a bill against such power.

Mr. CRAVEN also very strenuously objects to Section 12 of the report which is as follows:

"The Board—in case the private owners or lessee should refuse or neglect to improve the wharf property according to the plan prescribed by the Board, within such reasonable time as should be specified by the Board—should be empowered to advertise for proposals, and to allow the party giving adequate security to do the work according to the plan of the Board, agreeing to take the wharfage thereof for the shortest term as a compensation therefor, to enter into and upon such wharf, and to receive and retain the profits of the same for such term."

In regard to this section, Mr. CRAVEN says the Committee propose to create a Board

"who shall have the right to enter upon said property and expend any sum they please; and if the owners, who get no income from their property now, even without such outlay, decline to pay for it, their property shall be taken away altogether."

He also says:

"I think that if these gentlemen should see a bill brought before the Legislature giving power to any board whatever to decide that any dwelling-house they may happen to own shall be let only for a tenement-house, and at a rate of rent not equal to the City taxes thereon, although respectable persons were ready to hire and occupy it at a fair rental on its value, they would be very much inclined to lend the influence of their names to oppose such an attack on their rights."

Of course section 12 of the report, being in a report, is not framed with that exactness that prevails in the section of the bill giving the proposed power.

Section 6 of the bill is as follows:

"In case the owners of any such wharves, piers, basins, bulkheads or slips owned by any private persons or corporations of which said Board has such jurisdiction, or the lessees of any such wharves, piers, bulkheads, basins or slips owned by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, or the City of Brooklyn, shall refuse to obey any order or ordinance of the Board hereby created respecting *cleaning, dredging, maintaining, strengthening or repairing the same*, as aforesaid, after the expiration of two months from the time when so ordered by said Board hereby created, said Board shall have power to enter upon and take possession of any such wharves, piers, bulkheads, slips, or basins, and lease the same to the bidder who will agree to take from said Board a lease of the same for the shortest term, and to perform the matters required by said orders or ordinances of said Board in and about the same, and take the wharfage and other profit of said property for such term as compensation for such performance; and said Board shall have power to make a lease of such property to such bidder for such term. After the expiration of such lease the said property shall revert to the original lessee or owner thereof."

By looking at the section of the report and the bill, it will be seen that the Board has no "right to enter upon said property and *expend any sum they please*"

The Board cannot expend a dollar, but must lease the property to the person who will put it in repair and take the wharfage for the shortest term as a compensation.

Mr. CRAVEN's argument proceeding upon the analogy between private houses and public wharves and piers shows his want of familiarity with the subject under discussion.

Mr. CRAVEN should know that the wharves and piers are held for the *use of the public*, and dwelling houses and stores for the use of individuals. He should know that the public *are entitled to the use of the wharves and piers*, but that there exists no such right as regards dwelling houses and stores. He should know that the private owner has the right to close up his house against everybody and leave it idle; but the owner of a wharf or pier has no such right over his property.

It is not difficult to see the difference between wharf property and other property.

The public are entitled to the use of the wharves and piers, and it is the duty of the owners to keep them in repairs and if he cannot keep his property in repair for the use of the public, why should he object to some other person taking it temporarily who can?

Again, this idea of leasing the property to a third party is no anomaly.

In the case of paving streets for the use of the public, and in other matters of public improvement, the assessments are liens upon the property, and the property can be sold or leased for such assessments.

The plan of the Committee does not propose to work hardship upon any individual or any class of individuals, but was agreed upon after the fullest and maturest deliberation as the best that could be agreed upon to harmonize the various conflicting interests involved.

Very respectfully, yours,
JOHN COOPER, Chairman.

HOW TO BE HAPPY.

A Lecture by Henry Ward Beecher.

The announcement that Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER would deliver a lecture in aid of the "Masonic School and Asylum Fund" drew together some two thousand people at Pike's Opera House last evening. Nearly the whole of the lower part of the house was occupied by ticket-holders of reserved seats at $1 50 each, so that the receipts must have furnished a handsome contribution to the fund. At 8 o'clock the lecturer was introduced to the audience by Mr. F. B. HARRING, Secretary of Harmony Lodge, and commenced his address by remarking that some degree of pleasure generally attends the natural activity of the human mind. Much of this activity springs from a direct aim at happiness. Although men frequently act from notions of patriotism and the like with calculation or selfish notions, yet it is sufficient to recognize the general fact that happiness is the aim. Man is so organized as to be adapted to happiness; yet how low is the average of human enjoyment. One half the faculties designed for happiness are never brought into play by the mass of mankind. If the mind be compared to a mansion, the great majority of men live on the ground floor, [applause,] and if we turn from the average experience to those in more favorable circumstances, we will find but little happiness even there. It is evident that man don't know how to be happy. The materials are present, but they don't know how to use them. To be happy is an art—perhaps a Divine art. Read the faces you meet in the street. Everywhere you behold anxiety, anger, pride, jealousy and the baser passions; now and then, but very seldom, a large, hopeful, happy face. The face a man wears is the record of his inward life. Man should first of all avoid the mistake of confounding excitement with happiness. Men pile high the fuel for a conflagration of joy, and are never happy unless intensely so. Thus they consume the very elements of their being. True joy is mild, healthful. One degree of happiness in ten faculties is far better than ten degrees of happiness in one faculty. The tendencies, not alone of cities, but of the whole American civilization, is to excitement and excess—to a life of intensity in business, in politics, in religion, when that happens to be in fashion. There is doubtless more nervous force wasted on this continent than in all the world besides. Perfect and constant happiness is not to be expected, however temperate and virtuous the life. All must suffer pain. One man starts in life with the sins of his father on his head. Vicious men mortgage their children's happiness for their own appetites. But in one thing all are alike; we all enter upon a life of unfolding, of development, of training. It is this growth and development which renders constant unalloyed happiness impossible, for there can be no growth without pain. The first lesson to learn is, that it is our duty to be happy, and to be happy not in spite of, but by means of our sufferings. Every faculty is two edged—equally susceptible to sorrow as to joy. Suffering is the mother of patience and of hope. Our sorrows have done more for us than our joys. But there is a vast difference in men in the art of extracting happiness. It is to be found only in obedience to the laws of our condition—first and alone all obedience to the laws of health, for without health there can be no happiness. One cannot look upon the course of life, especially in cities, without astonishment, when he is told that its object is happiness. Look at the dissipation of young men. "Oh," they say, "he is sowing his wild oats; it is good for a man to see something of the world." As if a stranger who wished to see New-York could see it better by traversing its sewers than by walking its streets. It is a shame to see young men destroying their brains and nerves, and call it happiness. [Renewed applause.] So, too, the man who by study sucks his brain dry is dissipated, although the moral aspect of his case may be different. Any one who prematurely breaks down is guilty of dissipation, whether it be in business, or pleasure or study. The Inquisition never furnished such suffering as many business men in New-York bring upon themselves by overwork and anxiety in their business. Sleep is a religious duty of all active men—if they take it at home and not in church. [Laughter and applause.] What are riches good for to a broken down man? I am sometimes inclined to think that the heresies and absurd theories of this world have their origin in dyspepsia. I had rather be a bankrupt and in health, than to be a millionaire with the gout. [Laughter and applause.] The presumption is that sickness is sin, and health is virtue. Then there are men who mean to be happy when they have obtained a certain position in society, or in wealth or in fame. They reach this position and yet are not happy. The men who are most so generally have the least of these things. Happiness comes from within, not from without. Man treasures up thunder-storms in his soul and then wonders where the disturbance comes from.

The lecturer then spoke of happiness as depending upon obedience to the social law. The best thing a man could give to society was himself—provided he was worth giving. [Laughter.] A true, honest, noble, manly man was a treasure to the community in which he lived. The best thing a woman could do for society was to rear a pure, virtuous household and present them to the world. The best benefactions and benefactors were those who do the most to make men good and virtuous, whether it be the honest day laborer, the merchant, the poet or the artist. There was an infinite solace and happiness to be derived from good nature. It was a round, ruddy, wholesome virtue. Good nature was better than conscience, for the latter sometimes created mischief. It was like essential oils, and was apt to get rancid. [Laughter.] But good nature never failed. With two words a man might travel round the world and have comfort all the time—"take very little baggage and plenty of good nature." [Applause.] Besides, good-natured men could scarcely be otherwise than happy. Wit and mirthfulness were great aids to happiness. In a word, he would say, "God bless humorous men," for they were public benefactors. [Applause.] Another great source of happiness was the study and contemplation of Nature. If there was anything for which he (the speaker) felt more indebted than another to those who had charge of his early training, it was for their teaching him to love Nature. It had been a source of constant and ever-enduring happiness to him all his life. The changes of the seasons and the successive months as they rolled around, were to him as a band of sweet music, with its ever-changing harmonies. No one should fail to study and commune with nature, for it was one of the most certain and fruitful sources of happiness. Next to the love of nature as a source of happiness, was the love of our fellow men. Human life is endless, and he who makes his happiness consist in fellowship with men, will find it an ample and boundless resource. Men should invest their affections in many things, so that when one fails they can turn to another. How many men found their happiness only in business, and when they were forced to retire from this were miserable. They had no taste for reading, none for art, none for conversation, and when obliged by age or infirmity to retire from business, they were unhappy. Such persons were not men; they were but dried-up skeletons—business machines. Finally, with all our sources of happiness, the best and surest was the hope of future happiness and the joy to come. [Applause.]

The lecture, of which this is a sketch, occupied over an hour in the delivery, and was received with great favor by the audience.

The Union Republican General Committee.

A regular meeting of the Union Republican General Committee was held at its rooms, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street, last evening, the President, Hon. THOMAS MURPHY, in the chair.

A call having been made for a report from the delegates who attended the Syracuse Convention, Mr. RUFUS F. ANDREWS, in the absence of the Chairman of the delegation, Mr. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, said that the organization was fully represented at the Convention. Their object in attending was to promote concord between the two Republican organizations of this city. They found the Convention packed. It was ruled by the lowest order of politicians. Never in his life did he witness a more disgraceful scene than that enacted at the Syracuse Convention. He went as a Republican, to harmonize the interests of the party, and returned as a Republican. The great Mogul, the chief wire-puller, took his place immediately in front of the Chairman, and dictated what should be done. It was proposed to be guided by the rules of the Assembly, but he (Mr. ANDREWS) moved that the rules of the Senate should be observed instead. Although his motion met the view of the majority, it was declared voted down. In one sense the delegations were voted in, and in another they were voted out. They were invited to take seats on the floor. They did not go to Syracuse, however, for empty honors, but for the purpose of harmonizing the party. Mr. ANDREWS believed a large majority of the party were in favor of reorganization in this City. He had been informed that GREELEY favored such a step. The party was ... divided up into a Spencer wing, a Fenton wing, and other wings, and it was very desirable that all these conflicting elements should be harmonized into one effective body.

At the conclusion of Mr. ANDREWS' remarks, the meeting adjourned.

The Arion Carnival.

The third carnival held by the Arion Society this season came of last evening at the Germania Assembly Rooms, in the Bowery. The members of this flourishing Society were present in full strength, accompanied by their sweethearts, wives and blooming sisters, who all enjoyed the testivities with the greatest vim. At 9 o'clock the President, Mr. WILLIAM BAKDER, took the chair and delivered a speech replete with witty sayings and apposite allusion. Similar speeches were also delivered by the associate officers and leading members, and several harmonious songs and glees were sung by the company as they were seated round the wine-loaded tables. This part of the evening's programme whiled away the time until midnight, when the floor was cleared for the dancers, who kept it well occupied until an early hour this morning. The rooms were decorated by a series of grotesque paintings, banners and emblematic figures. This carnival was in no way behind its predecessors for jollity, and the worthy Sons of Arion enjoyed themselves most heartily.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 13—5 P. M.

Consols closed at 93¼@93⅜ for money and account.

American securities closed at the following rates:

U. S. Five-twenty Bonds....72
Illinois Central Railway Shares....88¾
Erie Railway Shares....48¾
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds....25

FRANKFORT, Thursday, Feb. 13—5 P. M.

United States Bonds are quoted at 75⅞@76 for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Feb. 13—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed quiet and easy at the following authorized quotations:

Middling Uplands, in port....8⅝d.
Middling Uplands, to arrive....8¼@8⅜d.
Middling Orleans....8⅞d.

The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 43s. 3d. Wheat, 15s. 10d. for California White, and 14s. 4d. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley, 5s. 6d. Oats, 3s. 10d. Peas, 45s. Flour, 37s.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 117s. 6d. Pork, 72s. 6d. for new. Lard, 54s. 9d. Cheese, 52s. Bacon, 38s. 6d.

PRODUCE—Sugar, 24s. 6d. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Common Resin has advanced 3d., and was last quoted at 6s. 6d.; Medium Resin steady at 11s. Spirits Turpentine has advanced 1s., and is quoted at 32s. Refined Petroleum has declined to 1s. 1d. Tallow steady at 42s. 9d.

HAVANA, Thursday, Feb. 13.

The Sugar market is firm at 7¾@8 reals ⅌ arrobe for No. 12 Dutch Standard; foreign reports are favorable to the views of holders; arrivals are small. Exchange—On New-York, in currency, 3 @31 ⅌ cent. discount; in gold, ½@1 ⅌ cent. discount. Potatoes, $5 25. Bacon, $13 50 ⅌ cwt. Flour, $13 50 ⅌ bbl. The weather is stormy, and it has been raining all day.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Feb. 13.

Flour moderately active, but unchanged. No. 2 WHEAT firm at $2 02; No. 1 at $2 05@$2 06. CORN firmer; New, 81c.; buyers offer 8 ¾c. OATS dull and drooping at 57c.@57½c. RYE dull and drooping at $1 57@$1 58. BARLEY firmer at $2 04@$2 05 for No. 2.; sample lots active; sales at $1 90@$2 05. PROVISIONS firm; Standard Mess, $22 cash; $22 25, buyer, February; Prime Mess, $18; Salt Shoulders 8¾c.@8¾c.; do. Hams, Country, 12c.; Sweet Pickled Hams, 13c.@13½c. LARD quiet at 14c. DRESSED HOGS more active, and advanced 10c.@15c.; good lots, $8 75@$9 50, dividing on 200 lbs. LIVE HOGS active and ranging from $6 25@$8 50. BEEF CATTLE easier; good shipping Steers, $7@$5 75. RECEIPTS TO-DAY—4,500 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 54,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 1,700 Dressed Hogs, 5,000 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 21,000 bushels Corn, 2,500 bushels Oats, 1,400 Dressed Hogs, 2,600 Live Hogs.

ALBANY, N. Y., Thursday, Feb. 13.

The cattle trade has been rather dull this week, owing to the continued light demand for the Eastern market and the consequent lack of competition on New-York account. Receipts, 2,300 and 300 or 400 held out of the herd since last week, making a total supply of about 2,700. Average quality only fair; sales of 900 head at prices ranging from 6½c. for light and inferior, to 10c.@10½c. for prime extra to choice do. SHEEP sell readily at 4½c. for common light; 5¼c.@6¼c. for ordinary to good, and 7c.@8¾c. for extra heavy to premium. Some speculators here are slaughtering for the pelts and stowing the carcasses in advance of any demand for the mutton. Receipts, 14,000. Light sales of DRESSED HOGS at 9¾c.@10½c.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Feb. 13.

TOBACCO—Very little is offering, and prices are unchanged. COTTON—nothing doing. FLOUR quiet and firm, with a good demand for new grades, but prices are unchanged. WHEAT firm; Spring, $2 10@$2 15; Fall Red and Fall White, $2 50@2 70. CORN quiet and slow, at 84c.@86c. OATS dull and easier, at 68c.@70c. RYE unchanged. BARLEY unchanged. PROVISIONS quiet, with a very small business. MESS PORK nominal at $22. BACON—Shoulders, 9¾c.@9⅞c.; Clear Sides, 12¾c.@13c.; Dry Salt Shoulders, 9⅝c.; Rib Sides, 10¾c. loose. LARD dull and weak; Choice Kettle, 13½c. RECEIPTS TO-DAY—Flour, 350 bbls.; Wheat, 450 sacks.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Feb. 13.

FLOUR steady and in demand for local trade only; quotations are unchanged. WHEAT—There is more inquiry; sales 9,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring on private terms; nominal quotations at $2 25 for No. 1 Spring, $2 19@$2 20 for No. 2 Spring. CORN quiet and 1c. lower; sales 6 car-loads at $1 05 on the track. OATS dull at 74c. RYE neglected. BARLEY MALT active; sales 11,000 bushels at $1 95@$2 10 as to weight and time of payment. BARLEY—Sales 5 car-loads State at $1 90 on the track; Canada nominal at $2. MESS PORK and LARD firm. DRESSED HOGS unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Feb. 13.

FLOUR and WHEAT quiet and unchanged; but little is doing. CORN, 83c. for ear. OATS firmer and higher; 67c. for No. 1. RYE quiet and unchanged. BARLEY in good demand at $2 35@$2 45. COTTON quiet and held at 20c.; 19½c.@19¾c. was offered. MESS PORK held at $23. BULK MEATS, 9c.@11c.@11½c.@12c. for Shoulders, Sides, Clear Rib and Clear Sides. BACON, 10¾c.@12½c.@12¾c.@13¼c. for Shoulders, Sides, Clear Rib and Clear Sides. LARD held at 14½c., nominal. CATTLE firmer; the supply is light. Gold 140¾.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 13.

CLOVERSEED, $8 50@$8 62½. FLAXSEED, $2 75. FLOUR quiet; sales 600 bbls. Western Extra Family, $10 50@$11 50; 200 bbls. Pennsylvania Extra Family at $11@$12 25. WHEAT—Small supply with little demand; Red $2 50; Amber $2 60. RYE—Sales $3,000 bushels at $1 65 for Pennsylvania. CORN less active; new Yellow, $1 23@$1 25; Mixed Western, $1 25. OATS steady at 76c.@78c. COTTON firm; Middling Uplands, 21c.; Middling Orleans, 22c. COFFEE steady; Rio, 12c.@17¾c., gold.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Feb. 13.

COTTON irregular; Middlings, 20½c.; sales 4,000 bales; receipts, 3,492 bales. SUGAR and MOLASSES firm but unchanged; the receipts were very light. FLOUR easier; Superfine, $10 50; treble extra, $12 25; choice, $14. CORN firm but unchanged. OATS firm at 83c. PORK, $25 25; the market is nearly bare. BACON firm; Shoulders, 11¼c.; Clear Sides, 14¾c. LARD firm; prime tierce, 15c.; keg, 16½c. Sterling Exchange, 152½@155. New-York Sight Exchange, ⅛ discount. Gold, 140.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Feb. 13.

FLOUR unchanged; sales 700 bbls. at $11 for No. 1 Spring; $13 for Red Winter; $13 50 for White, and $14 50 @$15 for Double Extra. WHEAT—$2 45 for No. 1 Chicago Spring. CORN dull; sales 800 bushels at $1 22@$1 25 for mixed Western. Other grains nominal. CORN MEAL, $2 75 ⅌ cwt. MILL FEED—Shorts, $35; Shipstuffs, $40; Middlings, $46 ⅌ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—On Flour to Boston, $1 10; to New-York, $1; to Albany, 67c.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Feb. 13.

FLOUR steady at $9 75@$10 for Spring Extras. WHEAT declining; No. 1, $2 02½@$2 02¾; No. 2, $1 97. OATS declining; No. 2, 58½c. RYE quiet at $1 48. BARLEY dull at $2 20. DRESSED HOGS advanced 25c.; sales at $8 50@$9 25. RECEIPTS—700 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat. No shipments.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 13.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 97. Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 27½; Reading Railroad, 47¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 55¼. Gold, 141⅜.

[Advertisement.]

The $10,000 in railroad bonds and the $150 in money, stolen from D. W. STIDULPH, of Mount Vernon, on Monday night, never could have been taken had not Mr. S. been caught asleep. Had his house been protected with the Burglar-Alarm Telegraph, he would have known the instant the burglar opened the window.

E. HOLMES, No. 261 Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Union	Feb. 13	New-York	Bremen.
City of Paris	Feb. 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Caledonia	Feb. 15	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR HAVANA AND PANAMA.

Eagle	Feb. 13	New-York	Havana.
Fulton	Feb. 15	New-York	Panama.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

FRIDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Portland, by the *Nestorian*, close at the General Post-office at 1:30 P. M.

SATURDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *City of Paris*, close at the General Post-office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on Pier No. 45 North River, to 1:30 P. M.

Mails for Havana, by the *Bienville*, close at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at....5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails...5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island....5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River....3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad....5 P. M.
North Mails....5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way....5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at....5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at....1:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 13—*In steamship Caledonia, from Glasgow*—Rev. J. A. Daly, W. C. Sinclair, W. Miller, E. Beekley, J. Thurston, F. Thurston, O. McGibbon.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 56 | Sun sets.... 5 34 | Moon rises...10 10

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..12 23 | Gov. Island. 1 12 | Hell Gate.... 2 34

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Feb. 13.

Cleared.

Steamships Union, (Brem.,) Von Santen, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Herman Livingston, Baker, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Niagara, Blakeman, Norfolk, N. L. McCready & Co.; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Fairbanks, Hunter, Wilmington, N. C., J. Hand; Eagle, Greene, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.; Yazoo, Hodges, Norfolk, N. L. McCready & Co.

Ships Hannah Morris, (Br.,) Morris, Charleston, Snow & Burgess; Therese, Mudgett, Glasgow, Thomas Dunham, (recleared;) Henry Harbeck, (Br.,) Bartlett, Angier for orders, Spring, Nolt & Co.

Barks Blue Rose, (Br.,) Hattie, Antwerp, Wm. F. Schmidt's Son & Co.; J. Bergman Olsen, (Swed.,) Lindstedt, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; F. J. Merryman, Allen, Gibraltar and Malta, Thayer & Sargent.

Brigs Advent, (Br.,) Crane, Konigsberg, J. F. Whitney & Co.; H. H. Leary, Lee, Barbados, Moss & Ward; Chas. Milliken, (Br.,) Durfee, Carbarien, Fowler & Jova; Pleiades, Yates, Sierra Leone, Yates & Porterfield.

Schooners Ada Ames, Adams, St. Pierre, Mart., Brett, Son & Co.; Mary Patten, Cummings, Arroyo, R. P. Buck & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Caledonia, (Br.,) McDonald, Glasgow Jan. 22, and Moville 23d, with mdse. and 69 passengers to Henderson Bros. Has had strong westerly gales the entire passage. Feb. 7, lat. 45 20, lon. 51, Andrew Nisbet, seaman, of Shetland, fell from fore-yard overboard, and was drowned.

Steamship City of Limerick, (Br.,) Lockhead, Liverpool Jan. 22, and Halifax Feb. 10, in ballast to John G. Dale.

Steamship Gulf Stream, Bates, New-Orleans Feb. 1, and S. W. Pass 4th, with mdse. to C. H. Mallory & Co. Has experienced heavy N. and N. E. gales the entire passage.

Steamship Hatteras, Couch, Richmond and City Point, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamer Galatea, Nye, Providence.

Steamer Metis, Gale, Bristol.

Ship Alexander Marshall, Marshall, Liverpool Dec. 11, with mdse. and 37 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. Jan. 1, lat. 49 46, lon. 33 11, experienced a severe gale from W. to N. W.; shipped a sea which washed away three boats, stove bulwarks, broke deck-beams, skylights, started plank-shear on both sides, filled the cabin and upper decks with water, from which time until the 24th of January, had heavy westerly gales, the vessel laboring heavily and shipping a great deal of water. Has been 19 ds. west of the Banks. Jan. 12, Henry Schuttner, a native of Germany, fell from the maintopsail-yard on deck, and injured his shoulder.

Ship Glad Tidings, Thomson, Leghorn 49 ds., with marble, rags, &c., to O. Fabbricotti—vessel to Wm. Nelson, Jr. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 4. Feb. 6, in a fresh gale from S., with heavy squalls and rough sea, John Sealon, ordinary seaman, a native of St. John's, N. F., in furling the foretopgallant-sail, fell from the yard overboard, and was lost. The G. T. crossed the gulf on the 9th inst., abreast of Cape Henry; since then had variable winds from the N. W.

Ship Favorita, Bush, San Francisco Oct. 29, with mdse. to John A. McGaw. Passed Cape Horn Dec. 15; crossed the equator Jan. 24, in lon. 35 30; had fine weather up to Cape Hatteras; passed Cape Hatteras Feb. 2; since that time has had continual northerly gales and snow-storms.

Bark Gretta, Wallace, Palermo 51 ds., with fruit to Simpson & Clapp. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 6. Has had heavy W. N. W. gales for the last 10 days.

Bark Joachim Christian, (Pruss.,) Petersen, Amoy Oct. 23, with teas to Howland & Aspinwall. Passed Angiers Nov. 14, Cape of Good Hope Dec. 22, crossed the equator Jan. 18, in lon. 34. Dec. 16, off the Cape of Good Hope, spoke bark Stanley, from Amoy for New-York.

Bark C. S. Rogers, Ballard, Galveston 20 ds., with mdse. to master. Has been 7 ds. north of Hatteras, with heavy N. and N. W. gales.

Bark Stanley, (of Sunderland,) Doughty, Amoy Oct. 15, with teas to Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle. Passed Angiers Nov. 14, Cape of Good Hope Dec. 23, crossed the equator Jan. 17. Dec. 24, off the Cape of Good Hope, spoke Br. bark Ethel, from Hong Kong for New-York.

Bark Lucy Frances, Allen, Laguna Jan. 12, with logwood to Henry R. Davis. Left no vessels. Has been 10 ds. north of Hatteras, with northerly gales; lost and split sails.

Bark Louise, (Russ.,) Tornvik, Shields 70 ds., with coal to order. Has had heavy weather the entire passage.

Bark Saerimner, Vicken, Antwerp 66 ds., with mdse. to W. F. Schmidt's Sons. Has had heavy westerly gales on the coast.

Brig Montrose, Peterson, Guantanamo 18 ds., with sugar to Waydell & Co. Has been 7 ds. off Hatteras, with heavy northerly gales.

Brig Kidiok, Downing, Zaza, Cuba, 23 ds., with sugar to F. Talbot & Co. Has been 7 ds. north of Hatteras, with northerly gales, and lost foretopsail-yard.

Brig Delmont Locke, (of Bangor,) Cochran, Miragoane 14 ds., with logwood to H. W. Loud & Co.

Brig Lima, Hill, Cienfuegos 21 ds., with sugar to Tucker & Lightbourn. Has been 10 ds. north of Hatteras, with northerly gales.

Brig Matanzas, (Span.,) Rabosa, Matanzas 20 ds., with sugar to T. Ribera. Has been 12 ds. north of Hatteras, with northerly gales; lost and split sails.

Brig Eugenia, (of Bangor,) Adams, Messina 55 ds., and 45 ds. from Gibraltar, with fruit to R. P. Buck & Co. Has had head winds the entire passage; stove bulwarks, and shipped a sea which filled the cabin with water.

Brig Gen. Marshall, (of Belfast,) Thomas, Nuevitas 15 ds., with sugar to master. Has been 7 ds. north of Hatteras, with heavy northerly gales.

Brig Emulous, (Br., of Windsor, N. S.,) Priest, Malaga Dec. 20, passed Gibraltar Dec. 25, with fruit to J. F. Whitney & Co. Has had heavy weather on the coast, and split sails.

Schr. Ocean Pearl, (of Newburyport,) Pearl, Savanilla Jan. 12, and Carthagena Jan. 20, with hides and coffee to Lunt Bros. Has had strong N. W. gales on the passage; lost sails and fore-gaff.

Schr. Addie Coombs, Ellis, Norfolk 4 ds., with corn to order.

Schr. Julia R. Floyd, Squires, Indianola, Texas, 22 ds., with cotton and hides to N. L. McCready & Co. Has been 4 ds. north of Hatteras, with N. W. gales.

Schr. Coral Isle, (of Turk's Island,) Stubbs, Kingston, Jam., Jan. 16, with logwood and coffee to C. E. Knox. Has been 10 ds. north of Hatteras, with heavy northerly gales.

Schr. Stephen Morris, (tern,) Seaman, Portland Jan. 31. Is bound to Philadelphia, but put into this port on account of ice in Delaware Bay.

Schr. Franklin, Swan, New-Orleans 18 ds., with corn to master. Has had head winds the entire passage.

Schr. Mary M., Murray, Fortune Bay, N. F., 26 ds., with herring to master.

Schr. Col. Cook, Bears, Fortune Bay, N.F., 26 ds., with herring to master.

Schr. Waterman, Edgil, of and from Baltimore 12 ds., with lumber to Sutton & Co.

Schr. Wm. ...vere, Taylor, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Mary Jenkins, Baker, Norfolk 4 ds., with wood.

HIGHLANDS, Sunset—Nothing in sight bound in. Wind S., clear.

Sailed.

Steamships Tarifa, for Liverpool; Union, for Bremen; Eagle, for Havana; Champion, for Charleston; Herman Livingston, for Savannah; El Cid, for Newbern; Yazoo and Niagara, for Norfolk.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 13—Arr. steamers McClellan, from Baltimore; Neptune, from New-York; brigs Aristos, from Surinam; Jessie Rhynes, do.; Marion, from Cardenas; John Jeffreys, Turk's Island; schrs. Wenonah, from St. Marc's; R. M. Atwood, Bahamas; Prairie Bird, Matanzas; Lewis Chester, Savannah; Emma F. Hart, Darien; Roseaway, St. Mary's.

Below—Brig Ann Mitchell, from Antwerp.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 13—Arr. steamer Alliance, from Philadelphia; bark Mary & Louisa, New-York.

Sld. steamer James Adger, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 13—Arr. steamer Albemarle, from New-York for Richmond; brig Josie A. Devere, Charleston, for Boston; schr. A. D. Kindberg, Fernandina, Fla., for New-York.

Sld. steamer Saratoga, from Norfolk for New-York; brigs Tynes and Dubra, from Milissa for New-York.

Put into Norfolk—Steamer Brunette, from Havana for New-York, short of coal; Prometheus, from Baltimore for New-York, machinery disabled.

HOLMES' HOLE, Feb. 11, P. M.—Arr. schr. Silver Magnet, Portland, for New-York; sloop Tantimeo, for Nantucket.

Sld. schrs. Gen. Grant and Ruth H. Atwood.

12th, A. M.—Sld. all vessels except schr. Silver Magnet and sloop Tantimeo. Arr. brig Corning.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 12—Arr. bark King Bird and schr. A. Farnes, from New-York.

Cld. steamship Gen. Barnes, for New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Agamemnon—Br. ship, from Liverpool for Bombay, Jan. 15, lat. 29 41 N., lon. 20 20 W.

E. O. Rodman—brig, standing eastward, Feb. 5, lat. 30 44, lon. 70 30.

Prudhoe—Br. bark, from Foo Choo for London, Jan. 21, lat. 20 31 N., lon. 35 20 W.

Foreign Ports.

At Miragoane, Jan. 30, Br. brig J. R. E., from Digby, N. S., discharging.

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72, 33, 30, 4, 34, 54, 12, 26, 39, 74, 40, 6, 58, 52.
PADUCAH—CLASS No. 226, Feb. 13, 1868.
18, 50, 43, 67, 1, 42, 8, 26, 36, 21, 13, 61, 46.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 173, Feb. 13, 1868.
3, 29, 47, 44, 52, 24, 30, 40, 28, 37, 22, 61, 39.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 174, Feb. 13, 1868.
62, 9, 69, 2, 40, 22, 61, 78, 26, 60, 39, 10.
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